ne gospel in this country. must not only pray, but laonly for the eventful accomplish-purposes of mercy to the church but that grace and wisdom and may be given to his true Isra-that seeing and rightly appregers with which we are encom. conceive and carry into effect for the preservation of the truth intry for our children and pos-

bject, "There are so many ways nat we know not which to be of, il remain as we are." Because ways, will you be sure to take ou were going on a journey your would you stop because you cross ways, or because you saw o the horse way, and some the some break over the hedge, and y? Would you not be more care. way .- Baxter.

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aving been appointed by the Court of District of Suffield, commissioners on chal Sheldon, late of Suffield, deceasice that six months from this date are by said court, to the creditors of said claims against the same, to the subve will meet to receive such claims the late dwelling of the deceased, on farch next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and at face Sheldon, on the 1st Monday of o'clock, P. M.

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aid estate insolvent, and given notice to be heard relative to the appoint. doth decree that six months be allow. eir claims to said Commissioners, af. ven public notice of this order by adn a newspaper published in Hartford. thereof on a public signpost in said est, the place where the deceased last

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To the Rev. Francis Wayland, Jr., D. D.

My DEAR BROTHER, -'If slavery be a sin at all,' you say, 'it is a sin of appalling magnitude.' I have attempted to analyze slavery, and show that your entire definition of it is incorrect, and involves doctrines revolting to all our Christian feelings, and injurious to God, if the Old Testament be received as a revelation. I have also considered your plea, which is, that God did not see fit to reveal the true character of slavery under the patriarchal and Mosaic dispensation. We some now to the new dispensation, where, of course, if slavery be 'a sin of appalling magnitude,' we shall find it most explicitly condemned; and the more explicitly, because the Holy One of Israel having (according to your supposition,) both by his conduct to the patriarchs and his express precept to the Hebrews, permitted this great wickdness, every attribute of his character required now a most distinct and unequivocal reprobation. This, at least, you will concede. And you will also admit, that, in deciding on the import of apostolic precept and practice, we are to construe the actions and language of the apostles as they would naturally be construed by the persons who witnessed those actions and to whom that language was addressed. Nothing can be more utterly sophistical than the idea that we have any light, as to matters of pure revelation, which the first Christians had not. That the world has made prodigious progress in all the arts and sciences. luring the last three or four centuries, we know ; and we know, too, that libraries on libraries have been written to elucidate the Scriptures. But what advantage do we derive from all this, in inquiring what are the teachings of the Bible ?-Here the book is just as the primitive disciples had it, and not an invention or discovery has added to it a single letter. And then, as to the volumes of commentaries and expositions, why they have served really to perplex the truth. The first believers found every precept plain and determinrubbish has made it difficult to discover the simest matters. Each year the press groans, and the pulpit resounds, with fresh controversies and isquisitions, all darkening God's counsel, casting loubt on the plainest things, causing that word whose entrance giveth understanding to be received through discoloring and distorting medims, and enveloping in hopeless obscurity that ospel which to the meek-minded Christian is so full of light-such an unerring guide to his feet, and prompt casuist as to every duty. I recollect here the words of a Persian traveler writing from France to his friend at home :- 'Father,' said I to the librarian, 'what are these huge volumes which fill the whole side of the library?' 'These,' said he, 'are the interpreters of the Scriptures. 'There is a prodigious number of them,' replied I; 'the Scriptures must have been very dark formerly, and very clear at present. Do there remain still any doubts? Are there now any points contested?' 'Are there,' answered he with surprise,' are there? There are almost as many as there are lines.'-You astonish me,' said I; 'what then have all these authors been doing?' 'These authors,' returned he, 'never searched the scriptures for what ought to be believed, but for what they did believe themselves.' But I have been carried away from the question before us: I return to it, and

Now in support of the affirmative of this quesand demonstration; all which I shall content myself with just indicating; as I can aim in these papers only at making myself fully comprehend-

inquire whether under the New dispensation sla-

(1.) I say then we have argument. And by this I mean, that, even if the New Testament had not alluded to slavery at all, I should be sustained in denying your proposition. In the days of the Saviour and the apostles this institution existed every where. And among one people, and that the very people to whom the gospel was first addressed, it had been sanctioned by Jehovah himself. All the proudest and most hallowed associations of a Hebrew-all his devout meditations upon the simple beauty of patriarchal piety-and turns. all the soul-stirring memories of the august era,

truth as to some things; and then completed the reason is assigned for the subjection of the child, says, Onesimus, a slave, on some disgust, having cruelty, oppression and injustice. It, therefore, broad statement that slavery is in itself and always a heinous sin.

(2.) We have on the question before us not only argument but inference. And here I have my eye upon the precepts given to slaves. The New l'estament is not silent as to slavery ; it recognizes the relation, and commands slaves to obey their masters; and what I now affirm is this that when we consider the previous permission by the Old Testament, such commands to slaves are not only a suppressio veri, but a suggestio falsi; not only a suppression of the truth, but a suggestion of what is false, if slavery be a sin of appalling magnitude. Let it be borne in mind that the previous sanction had been both by God's conduct and express precept, and demanded, therefore, a countervailing revelation of no equivocal sort .-Yet not only is no condemnation uttered, but slaves are addressed as such, and required to obey. You have quoted some of these precepts. There is one you have omitted, and which I only cite because it teaches us what is faith's true estimate of things that are now embroiling the churches, and embittering hearts once united in love, and filling the sacred ministry with violent spirits, who are no longer the humble preachers of Christ and him crucified, but the fiery apostles of headlong reform-haranguing their hearers on the exaggerated horrors of some evil to be corrected, and surpassing the martial anchorite of Amiens in the ardors of a crusading ambition. The passage I allude to, you at once recollect. It is very fine indeed, and when we remember the condition of a slave then, under a heathen master, there is in t a simple grandeur of thought, compared with which all the vaunted sublimity of Homer is unutterably mean. 'Is any man called,' says the let him not be circumcised. Circumcision is nothing, and uncircumcision is nothing, but the not for it; but if thou mayest be made free, use it rather. For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freeman: likewise also he that is called, being free, is Christ's servant.' (1 Cor. 7: 18-22.), His ardent soul on fire with the great salvation, and the anticipations of that glory to be revealed, Paul declares that the true spirit of the gospel, instead of interfering with social relations, should cause the believer to soar above them: and that the advantages and disadvantages of all earthly conditions ought to be forto be preferred to slavery, yet he adds that, in the to every candid reader to say, if I might not have light of faith, the soul alone has true value, and designated each, and especially the latter, proof. even the hardest bondage is nothing at all, the and convincing proof. I come now to what I thought, if the slave has been called to the glori- us. It is the precepts to masters. And here let ed, says Chrysostom, being a slave? Care not whether the precepts to masters, enjoining of cepts and dealings of God all in conformity with for it. Continue to be a slave. Hast thou been course their whole duty, and not requiring, not ex. it. If any one with all this-these arguments, called, being in uncircumcision? Remain uncir. horting them to emancipate their slaves, are not and inferences, and proofs, and demonstrationcumcised. Being circumcised didst thou become conclusive proof that the apostles did not regard before him, still doubts, why then no good can tion, we have, I think, argument, inference, proof a believer? Continue circumcised. For these (and, as a New Testament precept is for all ages, come to that man from farther discussion. But are no hindrances to piety. Thou art called, be. that no one is now justified in denouncing) slave. it is impossible. So incurable a skeptic does not ing a slave; another, with an unbelieving wife; holding as a sin. These precepts are so regard. live, and my proposition is established, that slaveanother, being circumcised. Astonishing! where ful of the slave that they even require the master ry was sanctioned in the Old Testament and perhas he put slavery? As circumcision profits not; to 'forbear threatening,' yet not an intimation as mitted in the New Testament. If, however, slaand uncircumcision does no harm ; so neither doth to emancipation. These precepts were to men very was sanctioned in the Old, and permitted in slavery, nor yet liberty.' What gives peculiar anxious to know the whole will of God, and ready the New Testament, it is not a sin; and he who importance to this passage is, that it was written to die (as multitudes did die) rather than commit says it is, will answer to God whom he affronts, in answer to a letter from the Corinthian church sin, and who were not prevented by law, as we and not to me. You and I cannot, I know, differ touching certain matters, and among others, the are, from giving liberty to their bondmen. Yet as to the impiety of such a charge. duty of Christians sustaining to each other the re. the apostles do not even insinuate that slaveholdlation of master and slave. Now here, if slavery ing is a sin. The apostles solemnly took heaven be a heinous crime, would not these enquirers to witness that they had 'kept back nothing;' and have been told so? But we see the answer which in addressing not only the people, but the pastors the apostle, or rather which the Holy Spirit, re. who were to teach the people, and bequeath their

Reverting to the precepts you cite, I remark when Israel's God had been Israel's immediate that the relation of master and slave is five times lawgiver, and had marshalled her hosts for the recognized, and is mentioned in immediate conbattle, spreading over them that terrible banner nection with the other domestic relations, and the of fire and cloud-all recognized this institution duty of obedience enjoined upon slaves just as as most ancient, and resting upon authority most upon children, and wives, and subjects; and if this venerable and sacred. And what I say is this,- be not an implied sanction of the relation, I am that a clear and conclusive declaration of Jeho. at a loss how ever to draw an inference. When vah's will would have been given, if slavery be the Legislature of South Carolina enacts laws rean awful sin. Every conception of the character quiring slaves to obey their masters, does it not of God, which nature and revelation inspires at sanction slavery? Nor do I perceive the force of once proclaims this. Otherwise there is a sup. your pleas here. (1.) You say the apostles al-pressio veri,—a suppression of the truth—and this ways add as a reason for these precepts, the relatoo in a case where the very thought of such con- tion in which the slave stands to Christ. I anduct must shock us. It was not by any impal. swer, the Bible does this as to every duty. It pable 'spirit,' and concealed 'principles' of revela- never degrades the Christian to any rule or motion, that slavery had been countenanced, but by tive lower than the will and glory of God. Its express precepts. And that God should allow language always is, Whether ye eat or drink, or slavery still to exist, and never breathe a hint as to the former permission having ratified what was criminal, this is what I dare not believe, and scarcely dare utter. It is to assert that Jehovah, first by his conduct and severe still to exist, and never breathe a hint as whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.'—

'None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. But whether we live up to the flow would his heart have overflowed, if, like many massearcely dare utter. It is to assert that Jehovah, first by his conduct and severe severe should allow whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.'—

'None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. But whether we live up to the flow would his heart have overflowed, if, like many massearcely dare utter. It is to assert that Jehovah, magnitude, because he saw fit to keep back the and to him are all things.' Besides, the same remain.

fidelity, honesty, charity, to avoid purloining, ly- to justice and to the rights of mankind? ing, eye-service, depend on the justice of the authority which the master claims over the slave?' 'The fact,' you add, 'seems to be simply this,there are certain vices to which ignorant people laboring for others are specially liable, and the apostle only forbids these, as dishonoring to Christianity.' Such is your second plea, but I submit to you if it be not wide of the whole case. You omit 'obedience,' which is the very duty enjoined.

most cruel treatment nothing at all, not worth a have announced as proof on the question before ministry to their successors, they asserted their purity from the blood of all men, because they had not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God.' Yet they bad shunned even to hint to masters that they were living in a 'sin of appalling magnitude;' and had kept back truth, which if you are right, was of tremendous importance .-Lastly, a whole epistle (to which you do not allude) was addressed to a pious master whom Paul styles a 'brother dearly beloved;' and its entire contents were about his slave. This letter was written, too, when the apostle styles himself 'Paul the aged,' sixty or seventy years after the first promulgation of the gospel, and when surely the spirit and prin-

While writing this, a number of my servants have come the precepts to masters require.

only revelation he will ever give and assured the and wife, and citizen. Wives, submit yourselves run away from his master Philemon, came to Rome, denounced the system of servitude allowed among world it was complete, and still suppressed the unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord.' and falling into want, as is supposed, he applied the Romans; and, moreover, by expressly enworld it was complete, and still suppressed the truth as to this sin; and left Gentile and Jew to live in it, and die in it, unless they had the strange pene- is well-pleasing unto the Lord. (Col. 3.) 'Wives, in it, and die in it, unless they had the strange pene- is well-pleasing unto the Lord. (Pleasing unto the Lord.) The simus abode with the apostle, and served him with the apostle applied to the apostle, and served him with the apostle applied to the apostle, and served him with the apostle applied to the apostle appli tration to discover (what Jew and Gentile cannot submit yourselves unto your own husbands as unnow discover) that the Author of the Bible said one to the Lord.' (Eph. 5.) 'Submit yourselves to ev- sensible of his fault in running away from his mas. thing and meant another; and the singular sance ery ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; whether the wished to repair that injury by returning Roman despotism. Indeed, Dr. Channing uses thing and meant another; and the singular sand of the king, as supreme, or to governors; to him. At the same time being afraid that on the very example, when he says, that if the Bible of God, a subtle spirit and lurking principle which as unto them that are sent by him for the punish- his return his master would inflict on him the puncontradict that language, and condemn that law ment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that ishment which, by the law or custom of Parygia, cepts to subjects sanctioned all the tyranay of the as a license to commit crime! If any man can do well. For so is the will of God, that with well- was due to the fugitive slave, and which, as Gro- reigning emperor, the tiger Nero. Let us now believe this, and thus charge God with mocking his poor creatures, and sporting with their guilt foolish men.' (1 Pet. 2.) And just so as to the Philography recording to any his poor creatures, and sporting with their guilt foolish men.' (2 Pet. 2.) And just so as to the Philography recording to any suppose that the apostle had not only enjoined subjection to rulers, but that one of the Cæsars and consequent wretchedness, and trying on their obedience of the slave. 'Servants, be obedient to Philemon requesting him to forgive and receive having been converted and received into the and consequent wretchedness, and trying on their obedience of the state. Some converted and received into the blindness and weakness and corruption an experi- them that are your masters according to the flesh, him again into his family, &c. 'To account for church as a brother faithful and beloved,' an episment, which he knew would prove fatal even to with fear and trembling, as unto Christ. Not the solicitude which the apostle showed in this afthose most sincerely desirous to do his will,—then with eye-service, as men pleasers; but as the ser- fair, we must not, with some, suppose that Phile- give unto his subjects things which are just and that man can surmount the first objection to your vants of Christ, doing the will of God from the mon was keen and obstinate in his resentments, equal, and to remember that he also had a King heart;' in which, and the other passages, the will but rather, that having a number of slaves, on in heaven :'-what would this prove? It would of God is expressly declared, that slaves obey their whom the pardoning of Onesimus too easily might establish conclusively the fact, that despotic powmasters, and the duty placed on the same prin- have had a bad effect, he might judge some pun- er is not in itself a sin; but would it justify the ciple with the other relative duties. (2.) But, ishment necessary, for a warning to the rest, &c. you say, the apostle only requires 'patience, meek. The apostle would by no means detain Onesimus ness, fidelity and charity, duties obligatory on without Philemon's leave; because it belonged Christians towards all men, and of course towards to him to dispose of his own slave in the way he ted by the abuse of his power? And this supposmasters;' and ask, 'do our obligations to practice thought proper. Such was the apostle's regard

(4.) The demonstration furnished on this quesadmission by the apostles of slaveholders into the the Lord's table with the most solemn warnings they have pronounced him 'faithful and beloved.' that men should examine themselves, and that to eat and drink unworthily was to eat and drink The apostle does not simply require the duties to condemnation; yet they admitted to the supper which the master, in common with all men, had masters holding slaves. They declared that witha claim. He commands 'obedience,' and obedi- out holiness no man could see the Lord,' and at ence 'to their own masters,' not to all men, nor once condemned all the darling sins of the day .to the masters of other slaves; and the duty of Idolatry was interwoven with the very elements bedience does depend on 'the justice of the au- of society, yet they spared it not, but at the sight thority which the master claims.' It is precisely of 'a city given to idolatry' their 'spirits were the same inference as that by which the right of stirred,' and they told the people at once that the husband, and parent, and governor is deduced they worshipped devils. They abhorred the thought from the command to the wife, and child, and that the temple of God could have any agreecitizen. In neither case is any injurious conduct | ment with idols;' and stigmatized idolatry as one of the superior justified; in one command to ser. of the 'works of the flesh,' as to which,' said they, vants it is condemned-but the relation is in each 'we tell you before, as we have told you in times case acknowledged and ratified. The fact, dear past, that they which do such things shall not inbrother, seems to me to be simply this; it never herit the kingdom of God.' Voluntuousness reignentered the apostles' minds that the authority of ee in city and country, and even philosophers Christian masters was sinful, and by the strongest | considered it innocent; but the heralds of Christ implication they sanctioned it. And not only so, assailed it everywhere. In a word, going in the they permitted Christians to murder and hunt but they declared that if the master was a 'be- strength of the Lord God, they, with hon-hearted apostle, being circumcised? let him not become lieving master, and discharged his duty to his dauntlessness, struck at and warred with the suapostle, being circumcised? let him not become uncircumcised? let him not become uncircumcised. Is he called in uncircumcision? slaves, and put forth his power for good,—he was perstitions of the Gentiles and the prejudices of and destroy their souls, then you may plead that slaves, and put forth his power for good,—he was persitions of the Genthes and the passions of the vul'faithful and beloved.' 'And they that have begar and the pride of the noble. They defied the
that the permission of slavery is a license for evkeeping of the commandments of God. Let ev. cause they are brethren; but rather do them ser. priests, and confronted the Sanhedrim, and thunery man abide in the same calling wherein he vice, because they are faithful and beloved par- dered before unjust and licentious princes of was called. Art thou called being a servant? care takers of the benefit.' Such is the language of righteousness, and temperance, and judgment to God. God says, of such Christian masters, they come.' Yet as to slavery, they not only never are 'PAITHFUL and BELOVED.' My dear brother forbade it, but received believing masters into the declares them guilty of a sin of appalling magni. churches, and declared them 'faithful and beloved' tude; and the abolitionists only carry out his doc- brethren in Christ. After this shall I be told that trines, when they excommunicate and consign to they considered slaveholding as a sin of appalling perdition the whole South. Well might David character, and meant it to be condemned by some exclaim, 'Let me fall into the hand of the Lord, covert and slow spirit or principle of their teachfor very great are his mercies; but let me not fall ing? Is this supposable? Is it possible? Does into the hand of man,' even the kindest and best it even verge towards possibility? Did they thus treat any infraction of God's law? And what (3.) Wishful to avoid every appearance of at. would we say, I ask again, if our missionaries gotten and swallowed up in the thought of those tributing to my reasoning more force than it pos. should thus act towards idolaters and fornicators transports and raptures to which he was hastening. sesses, I have called my first view only an argu. in heathen lands? To put a case not half so strong In the verse just copied, while he says liberty is ment, and my last only an inference, -leaving it as that here made out, let me suppose it could be proved that the apostles baptized children, would not that litigated question be at once settled ?-Yet then it might be urged that the very New Testament idea of a Christian church requires its members to be believers, and that the only comous liberty of the gospel. And he classes the dis. it be still remembered, that the Old Testament is mission to baptize excludes infants; whereas, inction between master and servant in the same constantly referred to by the apostles as of divine in the instance before us we have clear, unilist with circumcision and uncircumcision, which origin, and that there slavery had by express pre. versal, apostolic practice, and not only no commade no sort of difference. 'Hast thou been call. cept been permitted; and I put it to any one mand with which it clashes, but the previous pre-

> My letters are becoming, I fear, quite too long for your patience or the attention of our readers. I will conclude this by adverting as briefly as possible to the consequences you think must follow if the New Testament permitted slavery. Now to all objections of this kind, my dear brother will recollect that inspiration supplies one proper and compendious answer : 'Nay, but who art thou, O man, that repliest against God?' The Christian, however, need not fear that the teaching of the Holy Spirit can ever be found to inculcate doctrines at variance with the truth or piety, and therefore, he may be confident that all attempts to fasten upon the Scriptures any error in science. moral or physical, must fail. Nor is my humble assurance shaken by your objections. Those objections may be condensed thus.

Objection first .- If the New Testament permit ted slavery among Christians in the apostles' days ciples you speak of ought to have begun to operate. And, now, what does this epistle teach us? of Roman slavery, if the master only forbear I will let McKnight answer this question. He threatening and give his slave suitable physica comforts as the reward of his toil; for this is all

Answer. - Here is a manifest confusion of sla very with the Roman slave laws. What you affirm is, that slavery is always a sin. But slavery may exist, and did exist, among faithful and be first, by his conduct and express enactment, confirmed his chosen people in a sin of appalling may be glorified through him magnitude, because he saw fit to keep back the land to him and to him and

parties. The case is analagous to that of the precepts to slaves sanctioned slavery, then the preprofligate and sanguinary reigns of Tiberius, and Caligula, and Nero, or the crimes which the roy. at penitent himself might have formerly commited case is exactly the fact as to slavery. The precepts and example of the apostles settle the point that slaveholding is not in itself a sin; but tion, I need only mention; it is the baptism, and they did not, and do not, sanction any abuse of the master's power; and had a master been guilchurches. Before baptism they required men to ty of cruelty or injustice to his slaves, the aposrepent, that is, to abandon all their sins; yet they ties would never have suffered him to continue in baptized masters holding slaves. They fenced the communion of the church, much less would

> Objection second. - A gospel permission is a general permission; and if the New Testament permitted slavery formerly it permits it now; nay, it sanctions the slave-trade, and 'I should be as much ustified in sending a vessel to Africa, murdering a part of the inhabitants of a village, and making slaves of the rest, as I should be in hunting a herd of wild animals, and either slaying them or sub-

jecting them to the yoke.' Answer .- Jesus and his : postles found slavery existing as a part of the social organization. Should they appear now, they would find the same institution here. They did not declare it to be a sin, but by precept and example permitted it to continue; making it, however, a relation not of oppression and crime, but of justice and love .-And they would act now just as they acted then: or rather, they are here in the gospel, and are now doing what they then did. If you can show that down men, and rend them from their homes and erv abominable barbarity; and it will be time e. nough then for me to reply to this objection. You admit that the New Testament authorizes government. Suppose, now, one should thus reason. 'The government in the apostles' days was a mititary despotism. If then the Bible justifies government, it justifies a citizen of the United States in becoming, if he can, a military despot; nay more, it sanctions the whole system of Reman conquest and tyranny; and I should be justified in planting my armed heel upon the neeks of all the sovereigns of Europe, and trampling upon all the nations of the earth, and wading to a throne through seas of blood, and then wielding the toepter for purposes of lust, and rapine, and ferocity.' What would you say to such an argument? Yet t is exactly your objection to the New Testament permission of slavery. The very condition of a devout man, placed by birth under the responsibilities of a master, causes him to admire that wisdom of God which in the Bible shines with such luster for all times and places. To him, as to you, the atrocities you mention are most revolting .-But he feels, dear brother, what you do not, I mean the difficulties of his very solemn position; and after seeking most earnestly to know his duty, he perceives that the gospel prescribes for him in this situation (as for all men in every emergency) that course which faithfullly pursued, would ensure at once the peace of society, and the best emporal and spiritual interests of the individual.

Last objection .- If the Bible permits slavery, it can not be said to correct its abuses, for 'where shall we find the precept?' . Where have we ever known the New Testament to be called upon to decide the question, what constitutes the proper use, and what the abuse of the institution of sla-

Answer .- No master, with the Bible before him, will ever be able to plead at the bar of God any obscurity on this point. The express precepts are full, nor do I think your paraphrase gives by any means their import. The New Testament solemply calls upon a master whose power was irresponsible, to 'remember,' in all his conduct to his servant, 'that he has a master in heaven' who will judge him. For slaves, who in the eye of the law had no rights, the New Testament claims that which is just and equal'-not merely 'suitable physical comforts'-but whatever is equitable, and due to one intelligent, social, immortal being standing in such a relation to another. In a word. the command to masters is a special application of the rule, 'Whatsoever ye would that others do unto you, do ye also to them.' And the very application of it by the apostles, proves that they did not regard it as requiring the emancipation of the slave; but (to use the words of Neander) as 'imparting to masters such a knowledge of their duties to their slaves, and such dispositions towards them, and as teaching them so to recognize as brethren those who were among their slaves, as to make the relation quite a different thing." Very affectionately, my dear brother,

R. FULLER.

I find it easier to go six miles to hear a sermon

WARTFORD, MARCH 28, 1845.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

of incorporation in which the name that they originally pernicious. adopted should be distinctly recognized. The petition be. ceive, with as much bigotry and zeal as ever. The folpretty extensively through the "Empire State."

"To the Hon. Legislature of the State of New. York :

The undersigned respectfully and earnestly remonstrate against the incorporation of the Baptist Bible Society, by the title of the "American and Foreign Bible Society."-They object to this title because being very similar to that of the "American Bible Society," (an institution uniting all denominations of protestant Christians, extending thro'. out the country, and embracing 3000 auxiliaries) it seriously affects the interests of said Society, and interferes with its business and pecuniary transactions; and because the Baptist Bible Society is a sectarian institution, and therefore not entitled to a designation of a catholic char-

A correspondent of the Baptist Register makes the following comments on the above.

"Now my brother, dissect the above combination in dewill Baptists, Sabbatarians, Reformers, Church of God, Six Principle Baptists, Christians, Prot. Methodists, Wes. Universalists, Burghers, anti-Burghers, Scotch Presbyterians, unite in the American Bible Society ? The first seven of the above named denominations unite in the Amer. ican and Foreign Bible Society."

It so happens that the American Home Mission Society have applied to the N. Y. Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. We quote the following sketch of the proceed. ings on their petition, for the purpose of showing that there are some who are not wholly given over to bigotry.

"INCORPORATION OF THE AM. HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY." ALBANY, March 11, 1845.

DEAR BROTHER ALLEN, - Yesterday, the House disposed of ten bills in committee of the whole-one of them, the ety." When this bill came up, Mr. Harris asked whether posed this Society.

Congregationalists, and Dutch Reformed, and made quite

a speech in favor of the bill. Another member also spoke in its favor.

Mr. Harris then said, that he fully agreed with what the gentleman had said in favor of the bill, and hoped that it would receive the unanimous vote of the House. That a receive all the support from a Christian Legislature that it price. needed. He mated that the denomination to which he belonged had a Society, the design and name of which were similar; the names differed only in one word; and that,on account of the similarity of names and objects, (both being to preach the gospel in North America,) mistakes had some. times occurred. He held in his hand a proof that a gentleman bequeathed money to the American Home Missionary Society, which was designed for the American Baptist Home Mission Society: but no matter for that. The Board of the American Home Mission Society are honest, noblesouled men, who, as soon as they ascertained the facts in the case, made the following assignment (here he read the assignment) of the bequest to the Am. Bap. Home Mission Society. He said mistakes will sometimes occur between taking." Societies having similar objects in view, but they can easily be rectified. If, said he, money should sometimes be paid into the treasury of the American Home Missonary Society which was designed for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the mistake should never be discovered. yet it would be applied to preaching the gospel to the destitute in North America, and he would rejoice in it. Let, then, said he, these two Societies, like twin-sisters, go hand in hand into the field of their arduous and self-sacrificing toil, accompanied by our efforts and best wishes.

Book Making.

The "Book Business," in common with other branches of the manufacturing interest, has been subjected to the most severe competition of late years; every method that could be devised, in order to make a cheap book, having been brought into requisition by the booksellers of the present day, until the business has become so systematized, that books are thrown from the press like leaves from the forest in Autumn; and at prices, too, "to correspond with the times." It is an encouraging feature in the history of our rising republic, to know that books can be manufactured at so cheap a rate, that the poorest of our citizens can furnish themselves with a snug library at very little pecuniary eacrifice. But the improvements in the art of printing and getting up chesp books, have brought evils along with them that nearly counterbalance all the good which might result from a universal diffusion of good reading mat-

Magazines have been popular; but they have been so multiplied of late, and have become so cheap in their literary merits, that they are now regarded as of little worth. If nine-tenths of our magazines were merged in the remaining tenth, and the whole expense of getting up all these magazines, both editorially and otherwise, could be expended on those remaining, there would be an almost infinite improvement in this branch of literature; as they now are, shey are hardly worth patronizing.

The cheep pamphlet publications of the present day have nearly caused a revolution in the history of book publishing. Standard Theological, Medical, Law, School books, and some other works will have to be published as formerly; but the new fashion way of getting out novels, romances, &c. by the volume, in pamphlet form, for twenty-five sents, or less, must be followed by the publication of good books, to counteract the evils which the bad ones will prolished in the regular book form, and sold from seventy.five come their pastor.

Christian Secretary. to one dollar and fifty cents, according to the size of the volume; they now sell in coarse pamphlets at from 12 1.2 to 25 cents. The number of books of this description that are sold weekly, is astonishing. They are printed by thoueands daily, and are sent to all the cities and large towns in the country, where they are exposed for sale at the The fact is well known to every Baptist, that our Bible News Offices, with their showy paper covers, and are rea-Society has made repeated attempts to procure an Act of dily bought by persons who would purchase better books, Incorporation from the Legislature of the State of New- if they were to be had on the same terms. We saw it York, and that thus far their endeavors have been thwarted by means of the sectarian influence which has been tain pamphlet writer was in the habit of producing two brought to bear upon the Legislature. The claim set up pamphlets a week, for which he received fifty dollars each by the managers of the American Bible Society is, that from his publishers. We counted, not long since, nearly there is too great a similarity in the names of the two So. | a dozen of this author's productions in one of our news ofcieties, and hence they have perseveringly endeavored to fices; how many more there were, we cannot say, for we he was stronger and rested better than he had previously; get the word Baptist incorporated into the title of the char. only looked over a very small part of the publications on a and that on the 7th of February he died in peace. ter, and thus give to the Society an exclusive sectarian single counter. No one, except the author, publisher and character. The Baptists have from the first opposed this venders, will ever reap the least benefit from these foolish intermeddling of other Societies, and insisted upon an act tales; on the contrary, their influence must be decidedly

fore the Legislature now in session, is opposed, we per. able publishers are about to improve upon the hint which that God never requires such services from any of his creathe enormons sale of fictitions works, got up in the cheap tures, and we hope never to hear of a similar instance. lowing Remonstrance has been printed and circulated style, has afforded them, and that good books are to be issued on a similar plan. If the publishers of the Baptist Library were to adopt this plan, we should think they might dispose of a large number of their publications .-Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, of Boston, have lately issued a er, or any man at the North, undertake to remove them. Circular, containing a project for the publication of a series and give me bend and security that their condition shall be of cheap, popular classies, which, although the volumes improved?" Dr. Brisbane, editor of the Christian Politiare to be larger than most of the cheap novels, and the cian, Cincinuati, replies through his last paper, "I for one price, consequently, somewhat higher, if carried out to any answer that if Br. Fuller will give his slaves their freedom, considerable extent, cannot fail to produce a lasting bene. and will insure me that no impediment shall be in the way fit to the cause of sound literature, and the morals of many of their removal, I am ready to comply with the above cona young man who might otherwise be ruined by reading dition, it being understood that the slaves are to be removsome pernicious novel. We make the following extract, ed with their own consent." This is a very kind and liber. unsolicited, from the Circular of Messrs, W. & P.

"The popular demand for works of a different class for sively furnished to the public, has been the inducement to the publishers to undertake a new series of publications which, it is believed, at this time, will be received with ception. It intimates that we are seeking a change of avidity and delight. While systematic provision has been made for books in the various departments of professional name, instead of our enemies trying to force a change of and business life-while the best treatises on Theology title upon us. It states that all protestant denominations and Science abound, and the merchant has useful dictionunite in the American Bible Society. Do Baptists, Free. aries and encyclopudias, another and still more important field of literature has been comparatively neglected. The reading that especially cherishes a refined and cultivated taste-that instructs the head and the heart together-has leyan Methodists, High-Church, (Episcopal,) Unitarians, been omitted, and its place frequently supplied by long drawn, vapid novels of an unprofitable, if not an injurious character. Between these two points of useful scientific knowledge, and the mass of the works of fiction of the day, there lies a middle ground to be cultivated, and one that will afford a rich harvest to all lovers of good literature .-There is in fact a class of the most valuable books, which it has always been found expedient to collect together in a series for publication. The reader who owns but a shell full of books, likes some unity and harmony among them in subject and appearance. Libraries or collections of books devoted to the preservation of what may be called the Minor Classics, have been uniformly successful, as in the case of 'Constable's Miscellany,' Dove's Classics.' 'The Library of Entertaining Knowledge,' 'Murray's Family Library,' 'Knight's Shilling Volume,' &c.

"Books, such as have formed the best portions of these series, are at present wanted in the American market .bill to incorporate the "American Home Missionary Soci. The so-called 'Cheap Literature,' while it has failed to supply good and sound reading, and has been attended with many publishing defects, has in some degree preparany gentleman could inform him what denominations com- ed the way for the new demand. It has shown the extent of the reading public in the country, and the policy of sup. the extent. Books in the United States must hereafter be cheap. To reconcile the utmost possible cheapness with a proper attention to the literary and mechanical execution of the books published, will be the aim of the publishers in the present series. The book form, a legible type, good paper, careful proof reading, faithful editorial labor, are some of the elements which the publishers hold indispensable in the publication of a cheap book. The cheapness of Society engaged in the noble work of spreading truth, should a book lies in the value of the book as well as in the low

> "Wiley and Patnam's Library of Choice Reading will be issued rapidly at convenient intervals, in a novel and agreeable book form. Each volume will include the mat. ter of an ordinary English octavo, and will be published at the price of thirty-seven and a half cents.

> "The staple of the series will be the best books of Travels, Biographies, works of Classic Fiction-where the moral is superior to the mere story without any sacrifice of the interest-occasional choice volumes of Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Contributions to History, and generally such single volumes written by men of genius as will equally delight the scholar and the general reader. "The works published will be new and old, drawn from

the best contemporary writers, and from the ample storehouses of our English Literature. "An American Copyright Series, published uniformly

with the others, will form an important part of the under-

Fruits of Millerism.

We have heard strange stories for some months past, about the conduct of the Millerites in various parts of the country. That they had run into the wildest kind of fanat. cism, was a fact with which we were perfectly well acquainted, for we had seen it with our own eyes; but we were not prepared to believe that the disciples of William Miller were advocating and practising the grossest licen. tiousness, until proof of the same was forthcoming. The Portland Tribune gives a report of the trial of one of these men, who had been arrested as a common vagrant. It appeared from the evidence before the court, that not only this man, but many others, both male and female, were in the habit of congregating at the house of one of the advent believers, where the most unbridled licentiousness was practised. The Advent Herald of Boston, after having ry, the writer says: labored for several years to spread the Miller delusion, has at last been obliged to turn around and oppose the very errors which the creed it has advocated, was instrumental in producing. The last number of that paper speaks of these abominations in the following strain:

"We wish to wash our hands from any participati in the bud as well as in the blossom or ripe fruit. All these extra pretensions to gifts, tongues, spiritual wives, visions, and embracings, &c., with the neglect of families or other proper duties, are of the devil. We know a tree by its fruits. So we know and judge this. We say to our brethren, one and all, beware ! beware !! beware !! of such persons : have no company with them. A very few of our charitable brethren have given some counter nance to those things, lest they might in opposing them, grieve the Spirit of God. But away with this false charity. Such have reason to fear, lest they be drawn into the

We have italicised three words in the above extract for the purpose of directing the attention of the reader to some of the particular heresies which the Advent Herald is under the necessity of warning his patrons against. That these sins are the legitimate offspring of Millerism, we do not say; but that they generally grow out of all kinds of religious fanaticism, is a truth which no one will dispute. 'The old paths" are, and always will be, the safest.

The Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y., which has beretofore belonged to private individuals, has been purchased by the Erroneous Views on Baptism.

The Baptist Register contains a letter from the Rev. A. C. Kingsley, in which the particulars of the baptism of a young man is related, who, as the result showed, was taken from a dying bed, for the purpose of being baptized. The account states that the young man was anxious to be baptized (having neglected that duty when he was in health) that he was dissuaded by his friends, until at last, by continued supplication, they were induced to comply with his cisely as they stand in the London edition, and as they request, and at the solicitation of his brother, Mr. Kingsley baptized him, although he had to be carried to the water, a short distance from the house, on his bed. The account printed. . states that the young man was perfectly sensible that he was near his end; and that for two days after the baptism

We would not be understood as intimating that this ceremony was the means of shortening the young man's life; it might have been, and it might have been the means of lengthening it. But we do protest against such a foolish, We are glad to find, however, that some of our respect. and to our mind, fanatical proceeding. Certain we are

A Liberal Offer.

In the discussion between Drs. Wayland and Fuller, the latter in speaking of his own slaves, asks, "will my brothal offer, and goes to prove still further, Dr. B's. sincerity in the cause of anti-slavery; but we suspect it will not accept. general reading, than those which have latterly been exclu- ed by Dr. Fuller. An objection will, undoubtedly, be made, that the condition of his slaves will not be improved, and as it will be impossible to make him, or any other slave. holder believe that the free negro at the North is better off than the slave at the South, the Doctor's slaves will remain where they are.

For the Christian Secretary.

"The Spirit Helpeth our Infirmities."

Man is a compound of material and spiritual existence, urely spiritual beings have, doubtless, means of communieating with each other independent of any connection with the material world; and this same means of intercourse, whatever it be, is probably enjoyed by the disembodied souls of human beings.

We are authorized to believe, moreover, that separate spirits possess the power of holding intercourse with the human soul, even while it is connected with flesh and blood, as in our present state of existence; and that our spirits, without the intervention of sensual organs, may and do commmune with other separate spirits.

But in order that we may communicate with each other in our present state of being, we must of necessity make use of the material organs with which our Creator has furnished us; and if we would attempt to represent the character and condition of a spiritual being, whether that being be divine, angelic, or the immortal principle within ourselves, we can only do it in terms which are used to describe material objects. Indeed our own conceptions of spiritual existence are, doubtless, very imperfect and quite unsatisfac. tory to ourselves; and, as any description of such existence, in words, can only be imperfect signs of imperfect ideas. any representation of spiritual things by means of material objects, must necessarily fail to give us a perfect description of things spiritual and divine.

Hence the necessity that there should be exerted upon us a direct spiritual influence, in order that we may obtain any thing like correct views of the character of God, or our own character as immortal beings, and a lively sense of the obiigations which we are under to our Creator, and of the aggravated nature of our sin in having disobeyed him.

Though he possessed the power of conveying all this t our minds, by the sole agency of his Spirit, acting directly, and without the aid of a written revelation of his will, yet he has chosen to give us the volume of his word, in which, as far as it is possible for human language to do it, his own character and attributes are set before us, and our condition as lost sinners, is portrayed. For this purpose, a great variety of figurative language is resorted to, in the sacred volume, by the prophets, by Christ and by his apostles, admirably calculated in every instance to make a striking and vivid impression upon the mind, and thus prepare the way for the more direct operation of the Holy Spirit, without which, all other means would fail fully to enlighten our minds, and soften our hearts, and bring them into submission to the Divine Mind.

The considerations submitted above, in the opinion of the writer, suggest one important respect in which the Spirit performs its office of helping human infirmities.

HowBERG.

For the Christian Secretary. A "Mutilation" Error Corrected.

Among other errors in recent strictures on the American Tract Society's publications, the following at least should be corrected. Commenting on Mason's Spiritual Treasu-

"Two or three [instances of alteration] have struck us painfully, in one of which there is the teaching of potitive error. Speaking of the deep depravity of human nature, the author says, Such its enmity to God as to take away any of these movements. We have slways opposed them God, p. 383. Again, on the same page, the author in Edinburg, and was the originator of the Edinburg Resheathed thy strongest sting, and spent the poison of thy dark in the heady of my God. This has at the poison of thy dart in the body of my God.' This language is neither bib. lical nor true. The Bible speaks of the death of Jesus-of last sickness. Christ-of the Prince of life, and of the Holy One, meaning the Savior-but it no where speaks of the death of Godit no where intimates that men, however wicked, ever took away the life of God. Such language is painful?

"Speaking of sin as shown to be sinful in the death of Christ, the author says, 'Here see the exceeding sinfulness of sin ; view its crimson dye in the atoning blood of the Son of God.' This is not allowed to remain as it is, but is changed to this, 'Here see the exceeding sinfulness of sin : view its crimson dye in the purple gore of the Son of God.' p. 279. In the original it is the atoning blood of the Son of God, which makes sin appear exceedingly sinful; but

here it is his purple gere that does this !!!" In reference to the above one of the Secretaries of the congregation worshiping in it, and will be, hereafter, en. Society states, that in the London edition of the Spiritual tirely under their control. Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, of Treasury, printed in 1785, vol. ii. p. 170 and 31, for June duce. These navels, or similar ones, were formerly pub. New Haven, has accepted a call from this church to be. 18 and January 28, the three passages commented on read been holding forth in Baltimore, as we learn from the Sat.

"Such is its enmity to God, as to take away the life of

"Law, thou hast shouthed thy strongest sting and spen: the poison of thy dart in the body of my God." "Here see the exceeding sinfulness of sin; view its crim-

on dye in the purple gore of the Son of God." These passages are all printed word for word and let.

ter for letter in the Society's edition, pages 383, 279, prestand in the New Brunswick edition of 1811, and the Com. Valley of the Mississippi, as he has been in the church that mittee know of no edition in which they are differently he leaves.

Is it just to spread such strictures through the community? Or does that which, if written by Mason is truth, become error when printed by the American Tract Society just as he wrote it? And will intelligent christians and ministers found their opinions on such data ?

For the Christian Secretary. Webster's Dictionary.

A gentleman to whom this Dictionary was recommend ed the other day, and on whom was urged the consideration that the price had been reduced from \$20 to about \$10, observed that he already possessed the work; that he bought it for \$5 or \$6, many years ago. This gentleman was not aware all this while that he possessed what, with all its excellencies, is but a mere abridgment.

The value of Dr. Websters great work-the Dictionary entire-is every day becoming more and more apparent .-In addition to several hundred testimonials from the highest authorities in the United States and in Great Britain, we find in the preface to a Royal Dictionary, issued at Paris to fill the place lately occupied by the Hon. Isaac C. Bates. in two volumes, quarto, in 1844, Profs. Fleming & Tib. bals, editors; the latter observes.

"In the English and French part, the admirable perfornances of Johnson, and of Webster (who devoted twenty years of incessant labor to his Dictionary,) are the principal gust next. bases of the present work. Webster, indeed, has touched upon every thing-on etymology, the secret of which he has often detected by following it through all its Protean changes; on history and chronology, the facts of which h sketches wherever they are associated with the name of a man, a nation or an epoch, on commerce and navigation, the terms of which he determines and explains; on the arts and sciences; but more specially on the language of every day life, the progress and development of which he has signalized by more than forty thousand new definitions.— Meredith of the Recorder as his antagonist, and he will be Walker's Dictionary contains about 38,000 words; those of Johnson, Sheridan, Jones and Perry, about as many; Todd, in his edition of Johnson, has increased the number to about 58,000. Webster alone has raised it to 70,000. In the late edition to nearly 100,000.

"It was partly under the auspices of this enlightened guide, partly under those of Johnson revised and augment. ed by Todd, that the editors undertook the execution of the work now offered to the public. Sometimes supported by the former, at others by the latter, of these two great lexicographers, they have endeavored to give a faithful epitome of the labors of both. The new words and acceptations in troduced in the gradual progress of the language have been all taken from Webster; and examples of their use have been collected and inserted whenever they appeared to be sanctioned by adequate authority. The phraseology peculiar to the United States of America, the terms invent. ed or adopted in that country, with all their changes, va. riations, and corruptions, are carefully indicated. The ble explosion, killing several persons, besides doing other etymology is occasionally derived from Johnson, often damage, rom Horne Tooke, but most frequently from Webster, as in that department he is by far the most rational and sys-

The editor of the New York Baptist Register has some pretty severe remarks in his last paper against preaching are now two Baptist papers in the slave states that area. in behalf of Religions newspapers; and observes, in the lightening their readers on the anti-slavery question. given to the flames, than that it should usurp the place of the holy scriptures." In closing, he says, by way of explanation, "Let us be fully understood, that what we object to, is a minister's devoting his whole sermon to religious newspapers. They do not belong to the commission -but we have no objection to his presenting their claims before his people incidentally, or after his discourse has been finished-but his best and most efficient exertions must be made in his visits among his congregation."

Now it strikes us, that if it is wrong for a minister preach a whole sermon on religious newspapers, that it would be equally wrong to devote a part of it to the same subject, or to destroy the effect of his discourse by introducing it at the close of his sermon. We agree with him, however, that his "best and most efficient exertions should be made in his visits among his congregation."

REVIVALS .- We learn that the Baptist church in Lyme enjoying a season of revival. Six have been added to that is needed, not only by every minister of the gope. the church by baptism quite recently, and some forty or but also by every Sabbath school and Bible class teacher, fifty were enquiring the way of salvation at the date of our for \$1,25 cents, which formerly cost four times that some

The Baptist church in Parma, N. Y., as we learn from pages. the Register, have received forty five by baptism during the past winter.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH IN BOSTON .- A new church, to-be called the Friend Street Baptist Church, was publicly recog. Call to the Ministry. - Edwards as a Sermonizer, -The nized at the Bowdoin Square meeting house, on Sabbath Public and the Colleges of New England,-Greek Letevening, the 16th inst. Sermon by the Rev. BaroniStow, cography,-Life and Correspondence of Dr. Arnold,from the words "No man cared for my soul." Address to Symbology of the Old Testament, and Rules for its Interthe church by the Rev. Dr. Sharp. Rev. Mr. Hague gave pretation, with Literary Notices and Literary Intelligent. the right hand of fellowship to the Rev. Wm. Howe, recog- make up the contents of the present number. The arnizing him as pastor of the new church. Rev. Messrs. cle on "A Call to the Ministry," is a plain, practical paper Neale, Colver and others took part in the exercises. This church, says the Reflector, has grown out of the city mission operations of Boston. They now worship in a hall in Friend street, but anticipate building a chapel the ensuing summer; an eligible site in Merrimack street having al. for the sale of it in this city. It was preached, originally, ready been selected.

The Rev. Sydney Smith, a clergyman of the English Church, and somewhat extensively known in this country in consequence of having written some very severe things the life of his dear and only Son.' This is altered so as to against Pennsylvania repudiation, died on the 22d of Feb. read, 'Such its enmity to God as to take away the life of ruary. He spent several years in the early part of his life says, 'Lord, [Law,] thou hast sheathed thy strongest sting, view. He is represented in the London Literary Gazette and spent the poison of thy dart in the body of my Savior.' as having been a man of good moral principles, but a most This is changed, and reads thus. 'Lord, [Law.] thou hast invetorate jester; and so strongly was this habit interwoclose of life, but indulged himself in making a jest in his

> The Baptist church in Low Hampton, of which William Miller is, and has been for many years, a member, has become divided in consequence of the doctrines of Miller. the majority siding with the 1843 doctrines. In this predicament, a mutual council was called to adjust the difficulties. Mr. Miller appeared in behalf of the majority .-After a patient hearing, the council decided that the mino. rity constituted the regular church. Mr. Miller and his adherents must therefore give up the house to the rightful

The Methodist Protestant Conference met at Baltime ast week and among other resolutions, adopted one approving the principles and efforts of the American Coloni.

John B. Gough, the eloquent temperance lecturer, has urday Visiter, with his usual success.

The Rev. R. .F Ellis, paster of the Baptist Church at Chickopee Falls, Springfield, Mass, has resigned the pasto. rate of that church, for the purpose of entering the service of the American Sunday School Union. His field of labor will be in Missouri. We learn from the Watchman that Mr. E. has been paster of the church in Chickopes seven year, during the whole of which period the connexion has been most pleasant and profitable to paster and people. May he be as successful in establishing Sunday Schools in the

Anti-annexation in Texas.

The steamship New York. from Galveston, arrived ar New Orleans on the 13th inst. bringing advices up to the 8th of March. By the newu brought by this arrival it ap. pears that the Government of Texas is opposed to anner. ation with the United States on the terms proposed by the Resolutions of the House of Representatives. Texas ways the United States to assume her debts before she consents to become a part of this Union, and as there is a clause in the annexation resolutions, which says expressly that Tez. as must provide for her own liabilities, it seems that the project for uniting that country with ours, is, for the present at least, defeated. Whatever the voice of the people may be as regards annexation, we believe a very large majority of them are opposed to assuming the debts of that

Hon. John Davis has been nominated by the whige of the Massachusetts Legislature, as a candidate for Senting.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard College, has tendered his resignation of that office, to take effect at the close of the present academic year, which ends in Au.

THE CHRISTIAN POLITICIAN.—We should be happy to fur. nish the editior of this paper with the articles which we copied from the Biblical Recorder, if we had them; but we can not do it without breaking our regular files. If the editor of the Politician wishes to go into an endless discussion on the merits of slavery, we advise him to take Br. pretty essentially gratified.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the third day of April as a day of fasting and prayer throughout that

SINGULAR CASUALTY .- Four or five persons were killed in New York, on Monday afernoon in the following singular manner. The keeper of the Light House, near Sandy Hook, had been in the habit for sometime past of raking the bay around the Hook, for old iron, cannon balls, &c Among other things which he brought up was a bomb .-The iron was sold to a Mr. Davall, of New York, and is overhauling it he discovered that the bomb was still charged, and on striking it with a hammer, it burst with a terri-

We shall complete the correspondence of Drs. Fuller and Wayland next week. The Richmond Religious Herald has commenced the publication of it, so that there

COMPLETE CONCORDANCE to the Holy Scriptures, by ALEXANDER CRUDEN, M. A. A new and condensed edition. With an Introduction by the Rev. David King, LL. D. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. 1845. Sold by Robins & Smith.

Cruden's Concordance needs no praise; it has stood or its own merits for a century, unequalled by any work of the kind that has followed it. The great objection to Crobs. as a book of universal reference, has been the price the which it has always been held, which, if we recollect right, was from four to five dollars. The principal reason for this is, that his Bible Dictionary has always accompanied the Concordance. In the present edition the Dictionary is, as it should be, omitted. The discoveries of the last hundred years have brought to light many facts with which Cruden was unacquainted; hence more modern Dictionaries have superseded his; but the Concordance still me mains unrivalled, and the publishers have conferred at vor upon the religious community in producing a book The present edition is a handsome octave of nearly 600

CHRISTIAN REVIEW .- We have examined the March number of the Review with some attention, and find that it is losing none of its interest as a literary Journal. marked with good sense, and well calculated to do good

LEWDNESS AND MURDER .- A sermon with this title is been placed on our table by Mr. William Goodwin, agest in the Chapel street church, New Haven, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, and subsequently in the Center churches of New Haven and Hartford. The recent marder is New Haven was the occasion of this sermon, and the murdent was a member of Mr. Thompson's church until September ast, when he was excluded for immoral conduct. The sin of licentiousness, which was the direct cause of the murder, is exposed in a fearless manner, and its fearful of sequences distinctly pointed out. Mr. Thompson sales in the discourse that he delivered it with the consent of the

How to conquer Texas before Texas conquers us. Be ton: Redding and Co., March 17, 1845. A pamphlet of 16 pages, price 3 cents, with the sheet

title, reached us through the Post Office a day of 100 since, but we have not had time to give it a careful persal. Its chief object, however, appears to be to show the Texas may be made a non-slave region by emmigration from the free states. The author claims that Texas is to much more difficult to reach than Iows or Wisconsin; and that the climate is milder; the variety of timber great er, and the soil as good as any in the world. His schem may not be wholly Utopian.

The trial of the Rev. J. H. Fairchild, for adultery, to menced before the Municipal Court in Boston, on Monda last. This case was brought before the court at Mr. Fa child's own request.

A new work on the Apocalypse, by Prof. Stuart, is in press at Boston.

Selected S

From the Alban Anti-Rent Difficulties CAPTURE OF TWEL

Yesterday morning being the Sheriff's posse from Kortright, a deputy sheriff O. N. Steele and from Delhi for Roxbury, by di pose of making arrests. As the lent part of the anti rent district disguised men are frequently e are exceedingly bad, some anxiet The party however has just e

'Indians,' whom they have take The particulars of the skirmish intrepidity on the part of the office present fully relate. After they Preston on a bench warrant, the er movements in the neighborho parations for an attempt to rescu

strictly guarded during the night. In the morning, after some re about 130 Indians, well armed, v mediately charged upon by office and about 40 of the mounted men, During the skirmish, there was son one of whose shots narrowly misse grappled an Indian, and disarmed were found loaded with balls. Of in with another, who was armed stripping off his sheepskin mask, for constable and collector of Roxbury the prisoner apprehended on the bury, and four others taken at Blo are now lodged in jail. The sher House detaching men to guard the ring the night. At the same time gans are firing on the mountain o forming us of what we may expemuster in sufficient number to pu

From the Boston Mail, The dreadful Homicide-Three M A slip from the Plymouth Memo ticulars relative to the killing of thre in this State, by Seth Perry, who the evening of St. Patrick's day.

About a dozen of the laborers on repaired to Perry's house, drank fro Perry at last refused them more from his premises. A man by th was present who being pretty well dertook to aid in removing the Perry stepped to a place over the c down three guns. Bates and one James Stapleton, were engaged in the door. Perry aimed, fired, and the heart and he died instantly. Th ly succeeded by another; the bulle leton, brother of James, upon the b to his side; he ran about two rods. shot was fired : the bullet struck an lan in his face, demolished his jaw the check. He subsequently died of excitement was occasioned in Hano By midnight a warrant had been is Esq., and Perry was arrested and t which was filled to overflowing. ed in his commitment for the murd is now in Plymouth jail to await his

Anti-Rent in Delawar The Delhi (N. Y.) Gazette of W. following remarks in connexion v

"Those among as who have her feel that every effort must be n excitement. Scarcely a man has soveral days, and we are obliged defence every night. Every thin weapon of defence is in demand pitchforks; the water is kept by ti selves, as their husbands have all church, academy, and court house ar to accommodate citizen soldiers a formed called the "pitch-fork comp Our clergyman who was warned basement of the church, shoulde pany with many others. An expre the Governor for men and arms to maintain the laws. Two pieces front of the public square, one poi down the main street, both heavily want of cannister or grape shot. suspended for several days, and no

war and personal safety. MEXICAN CONSULATE AT NEW New Orleans Picayune, of the Mexican Consul in that city, has close the Consulate there, and that h

fore the close of the month. If this is true, the Consul at New coived instructions from home; as by Gen. Almonte to the Mexican C ports, informing them that their fund

date 13th inst. The General Assembly of the Pre School) will meet in Cincinnati on

A DREADFUL FLOOD. - A letter account of the overflow of rivers i fore which the European inundation ded during the last few years sin cance. On the shores of the Yell took the character of a second del with populations respectively larger ond class kingdoms of Europe, we merged. The retreat of the water sands. Touching episodes are g awful calamity. On the river Yan floating casks, which, when examin contain the bodies of young children all hope for themselves was gone, these floating arks, as a last slende Upwards of seventeen millions of

jacent provinces, beggared of all. We congratulate our readers upor for a Lunatic Asylum in this State the Legislature. The amendments presume, present no obstacle to the bill.—Nemark Advertiser.

from the inundation, have poured

MEXICAN AFFAIRS .- The New Or 12th inst., gives the following parag We learn that the Mexican Co-Anaugoiz, has received instruction in this city, and that he intends de of the month.

Br. KINCAID .- We learn that this is now in New York, and in excelle sorry to learn the condition of his -that his return back to Burmah layed for some time, and perhap The liver complaint continues its Dr. Pattison has been for six weeks versation on the business of his officers.

Marriagi

In Colebrook, on the 18th inst., ton Smith, Esq., and Miss Mary of Deac. William Swift, all of Cole In Tolland, on the 20th inst., ! Mr. M. M. Merriman, of this city daughter of Solomon L. Griggs, Ess In Westbrook, on the 14th inst., ford, and Miss Martha H. W. L

F Ellie, pastor of the Baptist Church at pringfield, Mass, has resigned the pasto. inday School Union. His field of labor We learn from the Watchman that Mr. of the church in Chickopes seven years, of which period the connexion has been profitable to pastor and people. May l in establishing Sunday Schools in the sissippi, as he has been in the church that

-annexation in Texas.

New York, from Galveston, arrived at the 13th inst. bringing advices up to the y the newu brought by this arrival it apvernment of Texas is opposed to annex. ited States on the terms proposed by the House of Representatives. Texas wants to assume her debts before she consents of this Union, and as there is a clause in solutions, which says expressly that Tex. or her own habilities, it seems that the that country with ours, is, for the prested. Whatever the voice of the people s annexation, we believe a very large are opposed to assuming the debts of that

vis has been nominated by the whigs of s Legislature, as a candidate for Senator. tely occupied by the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, uincy, President of Harvard College, has mation of that office, to take effect at the ent academic year, which ends in Au-

POLITICIAN .- We should be happy to furthis paper with the articles which we Biblical Recorder, if we had them; but without breaking our regular files. If the cian wishes to go into an endless discusof slavery, we advise him to take Br. Recorder as his antagonist, and he will be gratified.

of Massachuseus has appointed the third day of fasting and prayer throughout that

UALTY .- Four or five persons were killed Monday afernoon in the following sin-The keeper of the Light House, near Sanen in the hab t for sometime past of raking he Hook, for old iron, cannon balls, &c. igs which he brought up was a bomb .d to a Mr. Duvall, of New York, and in discovered that the bomb was still chargng it with a hammor, it burst with a terrilling several persons, besides doing other

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REVIEW .- We have examined the March Review with some attention, and find that e of its interest as a literary Journal. A nistry,-Edwards as a Sermonizer,-The Colleges of New England,-Greek Lexife and Correspondence of Dr. Arnold,the Old Testament, and Rules for its Inter-Literary Notices and Literary Intelligence, ontents of the present number. The arii. to the Ministry," is a plain, practical paper, ood sense, and well calculated to do good.

ND MURDER .- A seriaon with this title has our table by Mr. William Goodwin, agent it in this city. It was preached, originally, street church, New Haven, by the Rev. Mr. ad subsequently in the Center churches of nd Hartford. The recent murder in New occasion of this sermon, and the murderet of Mr. Thompson's church until September was excluded for immoral conduct. The sness, which was the direct cause of the osed in a fearless manner, and its fearful cosinclly pointed out. Mr. Thompson states e that he delivered it with the consent of the ng Potter, and also at the request of Potter

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the Rev. J. H. Fairchild, for adultery, com-

the Municipal Court in Boston, on Monday se was brought before the court at Mr. Fair.

rk on the Apecalypse, by Prof. Stuart, is now

Selected Summary.

From the Albany Argus. Anti-Rent Difficulties in Delaware. CAPTURE OF TWELVE "INDIANS."

DELHI, March 15. Yesterday morning being the day after the return of the Sheriff's posse from Kortright, another posse of about 80 mounted men in two detachments, under the command of deputy sheriff O. N. Steele and E. S. Edgerton, started from Delhi for Roxbury, by different routes, for the purlent part of the anti rent district, where large numbers of disguised men are frequently collected, and as the roads are exceedingly bad, some anxiety was felt to day as to the

success of the expedition. The party however has just entered the village with 12 'Indians,' whom they have taken prisoners disguised and

The particulars of the skirmish, which showed skill and intrepidity on the part of the officers and men, I cannot at present fully relate. After they had last evening arrested Preston on a bench warrant, the blowing of horns and other movements in the neighborhood announced great preparations for an attempt to rescue the prisoner, who was strictly guarded during the night.

In the morning, after some reconnoitering, a party of about 130 Indians, well armed, were discovered, and immediately charged upon by officers Steele and Edgerton, and about 40 of the mounted men, they fled to the woods. During the skirmish, there was some firing by the Indians, one of whose shots narrowly missed E. S. Edgerton, who grappled an Indian, and disarmed him of his pistols, which were found loaded with balls. Officer Steele also closed in with another, who was armed to the teeth, and on stripping off his sheepskin mask, found he had captured a constable and collector of Roxbury. The 8 Indians, with the prisoner apprehended on the bench warrant in Rox. bury, and four others taken at Bloomville on their return, are now lodged in jail. The sheriff is now at the Court House detaching men to guard the jail and the village during the night. At the same time horns are blowing and gans are firing on the mountain opposite the village, informing us of what we may expect if the insurgents can muster in sufficient number to put their threats in execu-

From the Boston Mail, March 20.

The dreadful Homicide-Three Men Killed at Hanover. 10 years. Only one week previous to her death, she was A slip from the Plymouth Memorial gives additional par. | at school mingling in innocent sports with her playmates ticulars relative to the killing of three Irishmen at Hanover, A few hours before her exit she called her widowed mothin this State, by Seth Perry, who kept a liquor store, on er, grandmother, and only sister, to her, and gave and rethe evening of St. Patrick's day.

About a dozen of the laborers on the Abington Railroad repaired to Perry's house, drank freely, and became noisy. and playthings to be given to her sister, remarking that Perry at last refused them more rum and ordered them she should need them no more. Thus calmly and compofrom his premises. A man by the name of Enos Bates sedly she viewed death as certain, and we trust left a world was present who being pretty well intoxicated himself, un. of trouble, for a world of unfading joys. Also, in the same dertook to aid in removing the party from the house .-Perry stepped to a place over the chamber floor, and took down three guns. Bates and one of the Irishmen, named James Stapleton, were engaged in a scuffle just without Josse Robinson, aged 44. the door. Perry aimed, fired, and shot Stapleton through the heart and he died instantly. That discharge was quick- fifteen, at which time she united with the Baptist Church in ly succeeded by another; the bullet striking Patrick Stap. that place, of which she continued an exemplary and beleton, brother of James, upon the breast bone, glanced in- loved member till God called her by death from the church to his side; he ran about two rods, and fell dead. A third militant to join the church Triumphant. In her sickness, will sell at the very lowest cush prices. shot was fired ; the bullet struck an Irishman named Dow. which was of short duration, she was sensible that the time lan in his face, demolished his jaw bone, and passed into of her departure was approaching : being answered in the the cheek. He subsequently died of his wounds. Great negative, when she enquired of a neighbor standing by her excitement was occasioned in Hanover in consequence. | bedside if she could live : She exclaimed Glory ! Glory !! By midnight a warrant had been issued by Joshua Smith, it is all Glory. She was perfectly sensible in the first Esq., and Perry was arrested and taken to the town house struggle with the King of terrors. which was filled to overflowing. The examination result. The same neighboring sister spoke to her in the language ed in his commitment for the murder of these men, and he of Bunyan, of the shallow passage of Jordon, as she seemis now in Plymouth jail to await his trial.

Anti-Rent in Delaware County.

The Delhi (N. Y.) Gazette of Wednesday, contains the

excitement. Scarcely a man has been seen unarmed for several days, and we are obliged to sleep with weapons of defence every night. Every thing that can be used as a weapon of defence is in demand, even to hot water and pitchforks; the water is kept by the ladies to defend them. selves, as their husbands have all been ordered out. Our church, academy, and court house are turned into barracks, to accommodate citizen soldiers and a company has been formed called the "pitch-fork company," for want of arms. Our clergyman who was warned out, is now sitting in the basement of the church, shouldering a pitchfork in company with many others. An express was sent yesterday to the Governor for men and arms to protect the village and maintain the laws. Two pieces of cannon are placed in front of the public square, one pointing up and the other down the main street, both heavily loaded with spikes, for sign, 200; Sarah Burnham 100; Jemima Parish, 75; want of cannister or grape shot. All business has been A. H. Stannard, 200; A. H. Barber, 200; Edwin Si. suspended for several days, and nothing is thought of but war and personal safety."

MEXICAN CONSULATE AT NEW ORLEANS CLOSED .- The New Orleans Picayune, of the 12th inst, pays that the Mexican Consul in that city, has received instructions to close the Consulate there, and that he intends doing so before the close of the month.

If this is true, the Consul at New Orleans must have received instructions from home; as the circular addressed by Gen. Almonte to the Mexican Consuls in United States will be held at the Lecture Room of the North Baptist ports, informing them that their functions had ceased, bears

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) will meet in Cincinnati on the 15th of May next.

A DREADFUL FLOOD .- A letter from Macao, gives an account of the overflow of rivers in the north of China, before which the European inundations that have been recorded during the last few years sink into relative insignificance. On the shores of the Yellow Sea the phenomena took the character of a second deluge. Whole provinces. with populations respectively larger than some of the second class kingdoms of Europe, were almost entirely submerged. The retreat of the waters left corpses in thousands. Touching episodes are given as pictures of this awful calamity. On the river Yang-Tse were found large floating casks, which, when examined, were discovered to contain the bodies of young children, whose mothers, when all hope for themselves was gone, had committed them to these floating arks, as a last slender chance of salvation. -Upwards of seventeen millions of human beings, escaped from the inundation, have poured themselves over the adjacent provinces, beggared of all things, and crying for

We congratulate our readers upon the passage of the bill for a Lunatic Asylum in this State through both Houses of in Norfolk, on Tuesday, the 8th of April next, at 1 o'clock the Legislature. The amendments of the House will, we P. M. presume, present no obstacle to the final enactment of the bill .- Newark Advertiser.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS .- The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th inst., gives the following paragraph : We learn that the Mexican Consul in this city, Senor Anaugoiz, has received instructions to close the Consulate in this city, and that he intends doing so before the close

Ba. Kincain.-We learn that this much beloved brother is now in New York, and in excellent health; but we are No. 3, State Street, Springfield (the old stand for cheap sorry to learn the condition of his wife's health is alarming -that his return back to Burmah must be necessarily delayed for some time, and perhaps for a year or more .-The liver complaint continues its hold with great tenacity. Dr. Pattison has been for six weeks too ill to admit of conversation on the business of his office, - Bap. Register.

Marriages.

In Colebrook, on the 18th inst., by Rev. A. E. Ives, Milton Smith, Esq., and Miss Mary Swift, youngest daughter of Deac. William Swift, all of Colebrook. In Tolland, on the 20th inst., by Rev. Abram Marsh. Mr. M. M. Merriman, of this city, and Miss Cornelia W.

daughter of Solomon L. Griggs, Esq., of Tolland. In Westbrook, on the 14th inst., Chas. F. Leete, of Guil. as the cheapest. ford, and Miss Martha H. W. Lay, daughter of S. Lay, Esq., of Westbrook.

In Durham, on the 16th inst., Mr. Worthington Seranton and Miss Lydia Jane Bailey, all of Durham.

In Waterbury, on the 16th inst., Mr. Robert C. Nichols, of Woodbury, and Miss Phebe Ann Wilkinson, of Go-

In Wallingford, on the 2d inst., by Rev A. E. Denis

N. Y. to Miss Mary Andrews of Wallingford. In Colchester, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Joel R. Arnold, Mr. Russel Gillet and Miss Elizabeth Clark, all of Colches-

In Norwich, on the 17th inst., Mr. Alpheus C. Mosier and Miss Maria L. Sterry; at the same time and place, Mr. Joseph C. Pierce and Miss Lydia C. Stephens; also, same day, Mr. Jabez Niles, of Groton, and Miss Lucretia

Deaths.

In this city, on the 24th inst., Mr. George Barnard, aged

In this city, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Aurelia H. Brown, aged 42. At Agawam, March 7th, of consumption, Jane L. Wheel. er, aged 20.

At Wethersfield, on the 19th inst., Ezekiel Riley, son of James Fortune, aged 23. At Litchfield, on the 11th inst., Mr. Belden Smith, aged

22 ; Mrs. Marsh, relict of the late Mr. Ebenezer Marsh. At Hamden, on the 9th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. P. L. Van Houten, aged 27.

At East Haddam, (Millington society) on the 7th inst., of typhus fever, Mr Nathan DeWolf, formerly of Glastenbury, aged 35.

At Barkhamsted, on the 5th inst., Watt Munson, aged 85 -a revolutionary soldier. At Ellington, on the 12th inst., Mr. Joseph B. Eaton,

aged 70 years. At Montville, on the 4th inst., Capt. John Brown, aged

At Willimantic, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Lois, wife of Wm. L. Weaver, aged 23. At West Granville, Mass., on the 21st inst., Mr. Theo-

dore Goodwin, formerly of this town, aged 81. In East Hartford, 21st inst. of consumption, Leonard W. Alexander, aged 24. In Suffield, Mr. Ebenezer Chaplin, aged 97.

DIED, in Woodstock, on Monday, the 17th inst., Sarah G. Holman, daughter of Elijah and Hannah Holman, aged ceived their last fond embrace. She spoke with interes: concerning the sabbath school, and requested her books dwelling, on the same day, about two hours after, Orpha Wilbur, an aunt of Sarah's, aged 27 years.

Dizp, in Northhaven, Feb. 25th, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr.

Mrs. Robinson professed a hope in Christ at the age of

ed to step in; It is easy, easy, she replied, and I can now leave my family easily. She was with her children expo. sed to the measles, and when the disease appeared sho with a mother's anxiety watched over them, till taking cold, Those among us who have heretofore felt secure, now to that place where no light of the sun is needed; for sation of Divine Providence, a bereaved Husband and six Children suffer an irreparable loss ;-also, the aged Parents of Mrs. R. have met a severe loss; for to her they ooked for comfort and a solace now in their declining days. The Church too, realize a loss which cannot be made up, only by our Heavenly Father, who translated her from the Kingdom of darkness into the Kingdom of his dear Son .-Our prayer is that while God is calling from our number one here, and another there, their places may be filled from the ranks of the enemy, with such as shall be saved when God shall make up his special treasure. - Com.

Receipts for the week ending March 26. David Sheldon, 1 50; Joseph Clark, 2 00; Lucretia En.

ign, 200; Sarah Burnham 100; Jemima Parish, 75; nons, 200; Rev. Geo. Mirter, 2 00; Celia A. Coats, 200; Orin Eggleston, 111; Rev. E. Savage, 200; J. P. Bunce, 200; A. Willoughby, 200; S. Yemmens, 6. 00; L. E. Shelley, 200; Calvin Carrington, 300; D. S. Cooper, 200; S. Botsford, 200; W. Forbes, 200; E. S. Frances, 200; J. S. Rathbun, 200; E. Ives, 200; Dea Samuel Sheldon, 3 00

BOARD MEETING .- The Board of the Connecticut Bap. tist Convention are hereby notified that their next meeting Church in Hartford, on the 2d Tuesday (8th day) of April. E. Cushman, Secretary. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Willington, March 24, 1845.

Notice.

The next quarterly meeting of the Baptist Ministerial Conference of New London County and vicinity will be The publishers would inform all interested, that this doing this our profits will be small, but we shall depend on held with Bro. J. Blain, at New London, on the third Tues. work has become the book of the Baptist denomination of a large circulation. Please examine our Terms. P. G. WIGHTMAN, Clerk. same time and place. Waterford, March 28th, 1845.

Sale of Slips.

The Slips in the Meeting House of the First Baptist Society will be rented at auction, for one year, on Thursday, April 3d. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The annual Society's Meeting will be held on the evening of the same day. A. N. CLARK,)

D. TOWNSEND, } Society's CHAS. WEEKS, Committee.

Notice.

The Minister's and Brethren's Conference of Litchfield and Berkshire Counties, will meet with the Baptist Church

Subjects for the meeting; Eph, 2: 8. T. Benedict-1 Peter, 3: 19, Brn. Higby and Doty. Mat. 3: 11. Br. Atwell. John 10: 16. Br. Miller. Luke 11: 19, and John 3 : 5. Br. Crandall. Essay on the Design of Baptism, A. N. Benedict. Br. Doty to preach, Br. Crandall his alter-T. BENEDICT, Clerk. Torrington, March 17th, 1845.

NEW AND RICH GOODS.

TUST opened, some very Rich Dry Goods at D. GAY'S, will be sold DECIDEDLY CHEAP; among which, are Silks, D'Laines, Crape D'Nemours, Bombasines, &c., &c.

Clothe, Cossimeres, Satinets and Vestings, for Gents'

for 6 1.4 to 12 cts. per. yd.—chespest in town.

ALSO—3000 lbs. Best Live Geese Feathers, as low as

can be bought in the State.
5000 yds. Prints, 6, 8, 10, 12 1.2 cts, new patterns and fast colors; together with Hosiery, Gloves, Lages, Muslins, Ton, for sale by Lewis Colby, New York; Bennett, Back-Hdkfs., Embroideries, Needles, Pins, &c., &c., as cheap us & Hawley, Utica; Robins & Smith, Hartford; and

I Please take down the name and No., D. GAY. 3 State St. and no person shall go away disappointed.

Annual meeting of the Board.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States, will be held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist church, Providence, R. I., on Wednes. day, April 30th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. George tion. Among his assortment is to be found a splendid lot

CRUDEN'S CONDENSED CONCORDANCE. COMPLETE CONCORDANCE to the HOLY A SCRIPTURES. By ALEXANDER CRUDEN, M. A .-A new and condensed edition, with an introduction by the

Rev. David King, LL. D.

The Condensed Concordance now offered to the public is not the result of a process by which the original is divested of that which constituted its excellence, but is a full and fair copy of all that is valuable in Cruden as a mong our living literature; at the same time that we avail 4. Bunyan's Localities—his Residence, Meeting House, Concordance. The principal variation from the original ourselves of the labors of American and European authors consists in the exclusion of the Bible Dictionary, which who are yet in the field. has long been an incumbrance to the larger work, and the | 2. To collect and embody that portion of our literature accuracy and value of which has been depreciated by which exists in a detached form.

works of later date, containing recent discoveries, facts.

3. To bring together a complete Baptist Library, in and opinions, unknown to Cruden. The condensation of the best and cheapest manner. the quotations of Scripture, arranged under their most ob. vious heads, while it diminishes the bulk of the work, greatly facilitates the finding of any required passage.

Ministers and Students in theology will gladly avai themselves of an indispensable book of reference, furnish. ed them in a style of so much beauty and compactness, and at so low a price.

To the Sabbath School Teacher a good Concordance is as necessary as to the Pastor; for while it enables him to make a thorough examination of the Bible, it affords him the means of selecting from all the texts bearing on the subject of instruction before his class, which is certainly preferable to confining himself to the few presented in other books which he may use.

The publishers are confident that for accuracy it will

bear comparison with any other book of the kind heretofore published, and the extremely low price at which it is appeared in the Baptist Library. offered, induces them to believe that it will receive a libe-Price \$1,25 in strong boards-\$1,50 in sheep.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, Boson, and for sale by ROBINS & SMITH, Hertford.

Spring Trade.

THE thanks of the subscriber are due to his many friends and patrons in Suffield, Conn. for their many and con-

tinued tavors, and hopes to merit their continuance. When in town they will please call (if they do not trade) and examine the New Goods which are now coming in and will be received almost weekly through each season of the year-100 Pieces New Style Spring Prints

40 " DeLaines and Corded Reps. Ginghams, 14 ets., Muslins, Balzarines, White Goods, Mourning Goods, 10 pieces Irish Linen at reduced prices, Silks and Shawls-Bombazines and Alpacas, cheap. Gloves, Hosiery. Worsteds, Purse Twist, Barriages &c. Bales of good 4-4 Brown Cotton, 61-4 cts., 9-8 Super. Brown

Sheeting only 8 1.4 cts. Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets and Vestings for Mens and Boy's wear-a good assortment at low prices. It is impossible to enumerate all articles in an adver-

sement, neither is it necessary; suffice it to say, I have a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which I Remember my location, was changed last September, from State St. to my old Stand No. 3 Fountain Row, opposite JOHN. T. ROCKWOOD. Court Square. Springfield, March, 14, 1845.

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the District of Suffield, on the 4th day of March, A. D.

Present,-HARVEY BISSELL, Esq., Judge. TPON the petition of Lewis Z. Sikes, of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, shewing to this court, that he is guardian of Cyrena M. Sikes of Suffield, within said disshe was compelled to take her bed on Saturday; on the trict, minor; That said minor is the owner of real estate following remarks in connexion with the Anti-Rept troub. Tuesday morning following, ere the sun had risen to illu. situated in said Suffield, viz. all the right, title and interest Brown and the said suffield, viz. all the right, title and interest Brown and the said suffield, viz. all the right, title and interest Brown and the said suffield, viz. all the right, title and interest Brown and the said suffield, viz. all the right, title and interest Brown and the said suffield, viz. all the right, title and interest Brown and the said suffield, viz. all the right, title and interest Brown and the said suffield, viz. all the right, title and interest Brown and the said suffield, viz. all the right, title and interest Brown and the said suffield, viz. all the right, title and interest Brown and the said suffield and the said su mine this dark earth, her happy spirit had gone, we trust, that the said minor has in, or to the following described piece | Covel on the American and Foreign Bible or parcel of land and buildings standing thereon and bound. feel that every effort must be made to put an end to this "God and the Lamb are the light thereof." In this dispen. ed as follows, viz: East on the Highway and partly on land Torms of Communion, now occupied by - Snow, South on said Snow and Henry Wright's land, West by said Wright's and Gideon Sikes's land, and North by John Gunn's and Gamaliel Ful. ler's lands-valued at about four hundred dollars. That it will be for the interest of said minor to have her right in twenty dollars worth of books. We know not how, on and other countries, which may afford materials for this said lands sold, and the proceeds vested according to law, praying for liberty to sell said property for the purposes a. oresnid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said Guardian give no. tice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Hartford in the county of Hartford, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district on the 12th day of May In a word, we think it is a clear case, in view of the fore- even to the very walls that imprisoned him, will be forth next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Certified from Record.

HARVEY BISSELL, Judge. Suffield, March 14, 1845.

Butter, Butter.

Lots of good ball butter wanted at the old Butter Store of L. D. Fowler,-also Cheese, Ham, Lard, Eggs, and White Beans. 288 North Main st. L. D. FOWLER. Hartford, March 18, 1845.

The Psalmist.

NEW COLLECTION OF HYMNS; for the use of A the Baptist churches, by Rev. BARON STOW and Rev. S. F. SMITH, assisted by WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, of New was \$4,50. We now offer them, in paper binding, for York, GRORGE B. IDE, RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, of Pennsyl. less than one half, and in Splendid cloth binding, with gilt vania; STEPHEN P. HILL, of Maryland; JAMES B, TAY- backs, for \$1,00 less than the above. This great reduc-LOR, of Virginia; JOHN L. DAGG of Alabama; WILLIAM T. tion is made for two reasons: 1. We print troin Stereo-BRANTLET, of South Carolina; R. B. C. Howell, of Ten- type Plates, and thereby save type-setting. 2. We are nessee; SAMUEL W. LYND, of Ohio.

tors and individuals have been received from all parts, and lettered on the backs. They will be stitched and trimmed, it is confidently commended to the attention of the church- the same as any other volume, and will last a long time, es. Pastors, chirches or committees, wishing to examine with careful usage. Postage the same as on other periodithe work, can be supplied with a copy gratis, by apply- cals.

ing to the publishers, or any of their agents.

The following from the Miami Association of Ohio, is but a sample of the many commendations from other Associations, and will present the principal points desired in a book of this kind:

'The Committee appointed to report upon a Hymn Book, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report the following as their views. For several reasons, the Committee recommend to the attention of the churches the new work called 'The Psalmist,' as worthy of special patronage. 1. It is exceedingly desirable that our whole denomination should use in the praises of the sanctuary the same psalms, A liberal discount made to booksellers, Ministers, and hymns, and spiritual songs. To secure uniformity, we others, who purchase by the quantity. prefer 'The Psalmist,' because it is strictly, and from the foundation, designed for the use of Baptist churches,-is not surpassed by any Hymn Book in the world, -and the proprietorship is wholly Baptist, by which the greatest fa- dressed to L. L. HILL, WESTKILL, GREEKE Co. N. Y. cilities can be furnished for its introduction to the churches, and the perpetuity of its publication. 2. It has been prepared with the greatest care. In no instance has a Hymn Book gone through so thorough a revision; and the influ-ence which is rationally exerted in its favor by the Comgoods) a large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, purchased at the New York auctions for a low price, and units of the Boston publishers, and by the cold severy part of the Union, to whom liberal terms will be givered in its favor by the Computer of the Union, to whom liberal terms will be givered at the New York auctions for a low price, and units of the Boston publishers, and by the en. CASHMERE SHAWLS, Silk and Strodilla do., Rich Dress Pub. Society,—will necessarily give it on ultimate circulailks, D'Laines, Crape D'Nemours, Bombasines, &c., &c. tion greater than that of any other similar work in the ALSO—a large lot 4.4 Irish Lineas, 12.4 Linea Sheet. churches. 3. It is a book of very superior merits, and ings, Table Dispers, Napkins, Doyles and Imperial Quilts. probably will not need any important emendation for a one period to come. The Committee therefore recomand Boys' wear, at great bargains.

ALSO—Cases and Bales Brown and Bleached Goods, calculated to elevate the taste and the devotion of the de mend to the churches the adoption of this work, as well

> All of which is respectfully submitted. S. W. LYND, Chairman'
> Published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Bosthe American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.

3meow 52 la vinsa a do bebauot & March 7

nomination.

RENJAMIN BLISS has this week returned from New D York with a large and splendid assortment of new Spring GOODS, which, having been purchased with cash, will be sold for each at prices which will defy all competi-Mr. Ransom J. Leach of New Milford, to Miss Lavinia A. Hall of W: by the same, Mr. James W. Ball of Fishkill, N. Y. to Miss Mary Andrews of Wallingford.

In Colchester, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Joel R. Arnold, Boston, Feb. 12, 1845.

Baron Stow, Rec. Sec'y

day, April Soin, at 10 o clocks, Call of Colches, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Bombadiscourse before the Board; in case of his failure the Rev.

George W. Eaton, D. D., of Hamilton, N. Y.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1845.

Baron Stow, Rec. Sec'y

Brown Linear, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Checks. Brown Linens, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, Checks. Cotton, Linen and Silk Hdk'fs., Cambrics, Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, &c. &c. 236 Main street,

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1. To restore old Works of great Value, to a place a.

Plan.

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Besides, this estimate does not include the fact that the great majority of standard Baptist works are out of print, and are, consequently, scarcely to be purchased at any price. For example, that entertaining treatise, Westlake's General View of Baptism, and that masterly production, Padobaptism Examined, (except a small abridgement of the latter,) were never published in this country until they

Relative Cost.

Having now before us the cheapest copies in market of the works of which the Baptist Library is a reprint, we shall proceed to detail their cost in both forms. Please read the annexed statement,

| TABULAR VIEW. | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| to come of the same date, by the first in the | Usual | Libre |
| | form. | for |
| Westlake's General View of Baptism, | \$1,00 | \$0 |
| Wilson's Scripture Manual, and Miscell | | |
| Booth's Vindication of the Baptists, and | 11.00 | |
| Biographies. | 1,00 | |
| Backus' History of the Baptists, | 1.00 | |
| The Watery War, | 25 | 10 |
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| Peter and Benjamin, | 6 | Stuff |
| Foster on Decision, | 50 | |
| Cravels of True Godliness, | 75 | |
| Help to Zion's Travelers, | 50 | |
| Death of Legal Hope, | 50 | |
| Come and Welcome to Jesus Christ, | 62 | 1 10 11 |
| Prof. Ripley's Review of Dr. Griffin on | Gom- | |
| munion, | 25 | |
| Memoirs of Rev. Robert Hall, | 50 | |
| fuller on Sandemanianism. | 50 | |
| Memoirs of Rev. Samuel Pearce, | 50 | |
| Brantley on Circumcision, | 6 | |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | |

\$25,79 \$3,50 and not of the disputations pen.

Thus, it will be seen, we furnish for three and a half, in In the performance of our task we shall ransack, or going, that, to use the language of A. M. Beebee, Esq., coming for our first volume. Editor of the N. Y. Baptist Register, "The Baptist Libra-

on the whole globe." Volume 1 contains 500 pages, being 84 pages more than either of the other volumes. Those who wish it in a separate form, can be supplied by mail, at \$1,00 for a single copy, or at 75 cents per copy, where 4 or more copies are ordered to one Post Office. It will be neatly bound, in a printed cover, and contain a splendid copper-plate Portrait

of Andrew Fuller. Postage 15 cents. LOOK AT THIS!

The cost of these three volumes in the periodical form, JOB, CARD, FANCY & PLAIN PRINTER, determined to place the work within the reach of all. In

copies have been issued. As a collection of Hymne it into 6 parts, making over 200 pages to a part. The covers please all who wish any variety or style of stands unrivalled. Testimonials from Associations, Pas- will be very thick, fancy paper, printed on the sides, and

I. In Paper Binding, 6 parts, \$2,00, or, 2s and 8d per part. The paper and printing of the same quality as those appeared from the Foundries; which with his other faciliin cloth binding. Any person sending pay for 10 copies ties, will enable him to surpass in elegance and taste of style, shall be entitled to a set gratis. Money sent through Post and beauty of execution, any competition! Masters will come free. No letter taken from the office, on which there is postage.

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PROPOSED CONTENTS OF NO L.

1. A Baptismal Scene, (copperplate,) copied from a beautifully executed picture, by George Baxter, of London, representing the Ordinance of Baptism as administer. ed by Baptist Missionaries, to 135 persons, near Brown Bay, Jamaica, in 1842. With an account of the Mission to that Island.

Localities of a "BAPTIST TYPOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT" representing the old and dilapidated cabin, where was commenced the publication of the " Baptist Librart," the romantic mountain scenery adjacent, und our subsequent position in the village of Prattsville, with a street view of that pleasant and thriving village. Copperplate This picture is furnished at the expense of Hon. Zadock

3. Portrait of John Bunyan, (copperplate,) with a sketch

&c. A fine wood engraving.

5. A Fac-simils of Bunyan's handwriting, engraved on

6. The meeting house of the First Baptist church, New York, (a superior wood engraving,) with a Historical

sketch of the church. An Interior View of the Rooms of the American Bap. tist Home Mission, and the American and Foreign Bible Societies, (wood engraving,) with some account of the Origin, History, and present condition of those So-

. A Splendid Copperplate Map of the Burman Empire, with a sketch of the American Baptist Mission in Bur

9. Portrait of Rev. Adoninam Judson, (copperplate,) Mis. sionary to Burmah.

10. Portrait of Mrs. Ann H. Judson, (copperplate,) with a sketch of their Lives.

TERMS. 1. The "Baptist Pictorial" will be published the first Tuesday in every mouth, and each number will contain 32 royal octavo pages, and ten Engravings, at \$2, per annum. Five to one Post Office, for \$9,00. The paper and mechanical execution will be the very

3. All subscriptions to be paid on the reception of the first

. The subscription books will be open till the first of March next, when, if a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, the first number of the work will be issued. If the number of subscribers necessary to sustain the work should not be obtained, we shall not proceed.

* .* All Baptist Ministers, and members, reading this are earnestly requested to act as our Agents.

Subscriptions should be forwarded IMMEDIATE. 18 LY to L. L. Hill, Westkill, Green ev., N. Y.

9 It is believed that no work on a plan like the foregoing 2 was ever attempted, either in this or any other country.-18 Padobaptists, it is true, have done much, both with the pen and the pencil, to disseminate their peculiar views, and to 25 render attracting their external circumstances. With this 2 we would not find fault, but would fain believe that, by the 17 plan here presented, we shall be able to 'excel' them, with 1 all their far-sighted ingenuity and laborious industry. We claim, however, in this undertaking, a higher and stronger motive. It is our desire to spread information respecting 3 one of the largest denominations in Christendom-to fur-6 nish the members of that denomination with a view of the 25 "great family" to which they belong, to exhibit it both to 25 their bodily and mental eyes, the whereabouts of their Fa-6 ther's household. In doing this, we shall spare neither pains nor expense, but shall use our best energies to furnish a vast fund of instruction and entertainment, in exhi-18 biting the more promisent institutions and characters of 12 our denomination.

Thus, we hope to secure a number of objects, and among them the following :- 1. To bring to light many gems of 15 worth and beauty, now enveloped in obscurity. 2. To exhibit, as far as comports with our plan, the Baptist denomination as it is. 3. To fill a chasm which now exists in our literature. 4. To provide a beautiful and useful 29 Periodical-something to adorn both the centre-tables of 13 the wealthy, and the more humble archives of the poor .--2 5. To rear a monument for the benefit of posterity. 6 .-To gain access to Philanthropists; for we hereby apprise them that we mean to circulate this prospectus in their 2 ranks with this identical view, at the same time that they - will perceive our main design to be the use of the pencil,

one form, and for two dollars in another form, more than cause to be ransacked, every part of the United States, the score of economy, a stronger argument could be ad- work. Aside from the meeting houses, colleges, universiduced. Those who may decline patronizing the Library, ties, and distinguished characters of our own land, we are in full view of such a demonstration of its unexampled making arrangements to obtain the Portraits of John Fox. cheapness, connected, as it is, with the evidently invalua- ter, Alexander Carson, Dr. Ryland, Samuel Pearce, Abrable character of the works contained in it, would not be ham Booth, and other departed worthies in Europe, with likely to do so " if one should rise from the dead." More- views of many objects of interest, such as Missionary Staover, it is thus apparent that this publication is just the tions, Autographs of eminent Baptists, &c. The "Localthing for hard times, and for the poor, as well as the rich. ities" of the persecuted Oncken, in Hamburgh, Germany,

Baptist and other editors, who insert this Prospectus ry is the hest and cheapest compilation of Baptist Books for any length of time not exceeding three months, will be entitled to their usual fee, and paid either in copies of the Baptist Pictorial" or bound volumes of the "Baptist Library," subject to their order, at L. Colby's Bookstore, 122 Nassau street, New York. LEVI L. HILL. Lexington, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1845.

CITIZENS OF HARTFORD and the PUBLIC GENERALLY.

J. G. WELLS,

HAS REMOVED TO DEED HAND DOOR, Head 2d pair of stairs, same Building,

184: Main Street. 184: Where he will be found, always "on hand," ready and day in April, 1845. The Boards of the Bible and Mission. our country, having been introduced into every State in the Union and the British provinces;—and within eight.

With a view of sending the work by mail, and to reduce willing to serve, giving his individual and undivided attention to securing to all his customers, entire satisfaction.—

With a view of sending the work by mail, and to reduce the Union and the British provinces;—and within eight. een months from its first publication, over fifty thousand edition in Paper Binding. The three volumes are divided He consequently flatters himself that he shall be able to

LETTER PRESS PRINTING. in any quantity, quality or shape whatever. He has just returned from the best Foundries in the

country, with the choicest assortment of METY TYPE AND BORDERINGS. including all the new styles that are desirable that have yet

TO MY OLD CUSTOMERS,

I would say, that I am yet in town, and cordially extend to you a welcome invitation, feeling entire confidence that I can impart better satisfaction than ever; having better facilities, and the advantage of an experience which cost enough to be of some value, which I intend my customers shall have the benefit of, as well as myself!

Come one, come all of you, and give me a trial, that you may test the truth of what I assert. If you are not satis. fied with whatever I do for you. I will charge you nothing. EMBOSSED PLAIN, AND EVERY KIND OF CARD EXTANT. For Business, Visiting, Weddings, Invitations, Balls, &c &c. furnished on as reasonable terms as any other estab

lishment in the State. Glaged and Unglaged Bapers. Of every quality, and all colors, as cheap as the cheapest.

TO CLOCK AND ALL OTHER MANUFACTURERS. He would say that the time has come when the idea of going abroad for Labels is absurd, as they can be afforded by the subscriber as cheap as they can be obtained in New York, Boston, or any where el-e, and in far superior style. Botanie Physicians are informed that by calling on J. G. W., they can get their Labels cheaper than at any other establishment in the State.

N. B. J. G. W. will constantly receive the new styles of Type and Bondening as they appear from the Foun. dries, and will spare no exertions or expense in obtaining all improvements requisite to keep pace with the demands

of an enterprising public.

Printing in Colored INES, or Gold, Silver or Copper Bronze, if desired. Work done night or day, as the necessity of the case demands. water by at

Music in the Heart.

BY O. W. BETHUNG. A simple race, they waste their toil For the vain tribute of a smile .- Scott.

'Tis not in hope to win The world's vain smile, that thus I frequent pour My artless song-'tis that the cup runs o'er-I cannot keep within The gushing thoughts, that struggle to have way, Flowing in unpremeditated lay.

The rock, struck by the rod, Shed streams of gladness on the desert plain, So from my ruder heart flows forth the strain, Touched by thy grace, O God! The suddest day has lost its gloom for me, If I may sing at even tide to Thee.

Thou, who the bird hast taught Its tune, the brook to gurgle, and the breeze To make sweet music with the forest trees, Within my soul hast wrought The charm divine, to cheer me on my way To that bright world where angels sing for aye.

Mine is no lofty lyre, Ner lute voluptuous-nor the poet's meed Of laurelled crown-a simple pastor's reed Responds my meek desire To breathe, obscure from men, into thine ear, My God, the strain which they may scorn to hear,

Yet, if its numbers might Win back unto thy fold some wandering sheep, Or bid some pilgrim sad forget to weep, I shall have rich delight, Nor need to envy then the proudest name That stands emblazoned on the roll of tame.

The Song of Seventy.

I am not old-I can not be old, Though threescore years and ten Have wasted away, like a tale that is told, The lives of other men :

I am not old : though friends and foes Alike have gone to their graves, And left me alone to my joys or my woes, As a rock in the midst of the waves :

I am not old-I can not be old, Though tottering, wrinkled and grey; Though my eyes are dim, and my marrow cold, Call me not old to-day.

For early memories round me throng, Old times, and manners, and men; As I look behind on my journey so long Of threescore miles and ten:

I look behind, and am once more young, Buoyant, and brave, and bold; And my heart can sing, as of yore it sung, Before they called me old.

I do not see her-the old wife there-Shrivelled, and haggard, and grey; But I look on her blooming, and soft, and fair, As she was on her wedding day.

I do not see you daughters and sons, In the likeness of women and men; But I kiss you now as I kissed you once, My fond little children then.

And as my own grandson rides on my knee, Or plays with his hoop or kite, I can well recollect I was merry as he-

'Tis not long since,-it can not be long,-My years so soon were spent, Since I was a boy, both straight and strong, Yet now am I feeble and bent.

A dream, a dream-it is all a dream ! A strange, sad dream, good south ; For old as I am, and old as I seem, My heart is full of youth.

Eye hath not seen, tongue hath not told, And ear hath not heard it sung, How buoyant and bold, though it seem to grow old, Is the heart, for ever young;

For ever young-though life's old age Hath every nerve unstrung ; The heart, the heart is a heritage That keeps the old man young.

Miscellaneous.

For the Christian Secretary. A Covert from the Tempest. The Saviour cry'd, Behold my wounded form ! The cleft of my deep pierced side Shall hide thee from the storm."-HAWEIS.

A very sweet and precious portion of inspiration, are the exquisitely beautiful similes applied to Him who is the Lord our Redeemer. The gorgeous imagery of oriental poetry, the familiar simplicity of household words and blessings, the sublime and incomprehensible, magnificent and awe-inspiring, and the expressive language which a child uses in lovely simplicity to denote its every day wants and enjoyments; sweetly are they all culled to compose in varied beauty, this collection of wonderfully significant emblems.

The condescension thus displayed is transcendent, and what a moment for the penitent when the glorious Comforter takes of these types of Christ and shows them in all their blessedness to the longing spirit! Their adaptation to the peculiar wants, temptations, desires, fears, dangers and hopes of a mind whose eyes the Spirit of illumination hath opened, is utterly inexpressible, and only to be explained by the consciousness that they were indited by One who knew what was in man, who comprehends the nature of that wonderful fabric the human soul, in all its yet unfathomable mystery of being; and who having seen the end from the beginning, not only has full cognizance of its present state, but with the eye of Omniscience gazes down through the illimitable vista of coming ages, of its glowing existence.

Fellow mortal, who with the gross fetters of this fleshly bondage closely drawn over thine etherial essence, darkening its clear range of vision, confining the pinions that sometimes in their aching to soar, will fret and chafe wearily against the earthly ligatures; thou knowest but little, O how little! of that strange flutterer within thee, its incomprehensible being baffles thy curious study, and sometimes its unwonted yearnings and unconquerable aspirations as it disdains its parrow prison, fill thee with trembling and awe. Yet to manifest to you the exceeding beauty of those ministry or in the church. I am much inclined ference for the Presbyterian system of church polthat priceless quest of thing when it about the formula to think that not only the power of ordination is ity. This order of religion was established among shall be in their behalf, that their "Watchmen

and seek no covert.

and shelter, hath no attractions. Urge him to ployments. His fierce indignation, the lightnings of His in- hands of laymen. But if the power of ordina- government and discipline of the church of Scotin this state of unutterable exposure, you hear of "Lay hands suddenly on no man." In the second profitable dispute, into what were known as the a secure, an impregnable Covert, unconcernedly, Epistle, 6th verse, it reads, "Wherefore I put thee Burgher and anti-Burgher Synods. After many and see no beauty in it, whereby it should be de- in remembrance that thou stir up the gift of God attempts at a union, the much-to-be-desired obsired, what shall we call such madness? Is not which is in thee, by the putting on of my hands." ject was accomplished in 1820, and they are all other delirium reason and sanity in compari- Why did not the apostle charge the church to known as the United Secession Church.

comb to your ravished taste. When the eyes of long-suffering and doctrine. For the time will come to the Scotch people as their continual condiscovered in consternation and amazement, the but after their own lusts shall they heap to them. and tweedle dee. Their plurality of pastors, many fearful tempest sweeping with a fury of over- selves teachers, having itching ears; and they of whom were not fit for the office at all; their whelming might, and a pall of eternal darkness shall turn away their ears from the truth, and mutual exhortation plan, taking the place of an clearly your utter helplessness, your entire desti- the Lord Jesus Christ given by the church, in. ed as uniformly to keep their number small; pro- and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting tution of any refuge; O can you forget those stead of an experienced minister, if the power of miscuous communion and membership-which whisperings of an all-sufficient covert from that licensing and ordaining is vested in the church? has always served to sink their distinctive char-

retreat to look to you? reflecting upon how fearfully we every day pro- point out in detail the qualifications of a bishop have survived, but that their germ was divine .voke that tempest, which we hope we have esca- and steward of God, for the obvious reason that ped, to burst upon us.

O how dreadful a thing to mistake our Covert, ified for such ordination. to say peace and safety, thinking we have enter- I anticipate an objection to the power of recoged the only true shelter, when we have only like nition and ordination being lodged in the ministhe bird in the east, when pursued by its enemies, try exclusively, and will endeavor to obviate it. hidden our deceived heads in the sand, and so It may be said that as it is the sole prerogative blinded our eyes, and stopped our ears to those of God to call men to the work of the ministry, and self-denying liberality, not many years will Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchan. grim thunderings, and appalling torrents that have then the ministers of the gospel may prevent one clapse, before Scotland will be famed the world dise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss not ceased to roar !

all its infernal armies, and league in dread agree- that when he calls a man to preach, he will call sionary spirit. Dr. Philip, that Prince of Missionment all its earthly allies, (and they are neither hearers, and will of course succeed in his work, aries, now at the Cape of Good Hope, was formerfew nor small ;) shall be able to harm one hair of as far at least as his duty is concerned. N. B. thine head. All the vengeful mutterings of Sinaishall hush, all the tempest of God's wrath be still. Dear believing reader, join me in the fervent prayer that this Covert may be yours and mine forever more; that it may continually grow dearer and dearer to us, that the longer we are in its blessed enclosure we may see more and more of its unutterable beauty, of its surpassing preciousness, as we comprehend increasingly our preciousness of the country, and therefore so detached that its clergy concerning the Atonement, some of them utter unworthiness, and how just it would have sides making it difficult to finish them with the

of the tempest. So may we sing, in Jesus safe, While storms of vengeance round us fall." S. E. L.

For the Christian Secretary.

Where is the power of Licensing Lodged ? This question is thought to be tantamount to

sure to any tempest, and therefore feel no need tions of a minister of the gospel. I cannot acof such a secure retreat to save it from the racount for the sentiment becoming so general in
pre-eminence of order, its ministers being held
the known in Scotland; they are confined to a of such a secure retreat to save it from the raging fury of devouring elements. It may be that
in your false song of peace to that poor deceivin your false song of peace to that peace the peace of the church peace of the peace ed, blinded prisoner of darkness, you have only jealousy of ministerial power; nor why intelliny, nor of any of those aids to devotion which nor was he well treated. The Assembly's Cate. warbled of unrufiled skies, and clear sunlight, and gent ministers should remain silent on a subject are supposed to be derived from painting or muthe security of entire safety, not needing protec- of such great moment, unless it be from feelings sic. tion. Or if the voice of its preacher eneaged of unjustifiable modesty, and false delicacy. It with it, for the period of its earthly sojourn, will will not be denied that it is the ministration of sometimes startle it from these dreams of peace the word and truth that becomes the power of the same number of clergymen, who discharge there, with the exception of the last mentioned, darkness and tempest: those warning whisper- heresies believed, become damnable. It follows ings of unwelcome prophecy, have been dispel-led and drowned by the din of confusing sounds, souls hinges on the preaching of truth or error. or soothed to silence by promises that when that We cannot well conceive of an act involving poor captive is nearer the period of its release, greater responsibilities or more tremendous connearer the time when the thick clayey garment sequences, than to send a man forth into the must be torn aside, and its concealed guest be world to negotiate the high concerns between takes cognizance of the conduct of the clergy, and used to a choir, and the full tones of the organ exposed, shivering and terrified, unguarded and God and sinners. But who are best qualified to of all ecclesiastical matters within its bounds.— in the worship of the sanctuary, yet while we list unarmed, to the peltings of a tempest, the very judge of ministerial qualifications, the church, Synods form the next gradation in the scale of tened to their congregational singing, we could thought of which thou canst not endure; then who is to be instructed, or experienced ministers church courts. They are made up of several but often wish that this practice could obtain thou wilt begin to seek a shelter. It will be time who instruct? The children of this world are presbyteries, and of a ruling elder from every strength in this country—it certainly best com. sufficient when the storm approaches, when the often wiser in managing their secular interests, thick ominous clouds begin to roll in dusky vol- than the children of light are their spiritual conumes up that serene vault which you fancy is cerns. When a schoolmaster is to be examined, dure of the presbyteries. The General Assem- as a people, they are religious; not, indeed, that now stretched over you; when the danger ap- they do not appoint the children who are to be bly is the highest court, and is made up of repre- they are all savingly so-but taught in the docproaches, then the covert shall be sought. There taught, to perform this work, but those who are sentatives from presbyteries, universities, and royare no very startling immediate indications, you thought as well or better taught in the several al boroughs. Besides the established church there cepts, devoutly attentive to its services, and more hear no threatening sounds in the air, and those branches, than the master himself. It is doubt- are numerous dissenters, namely, the Episcopal- or less influenced by its motives. And yet too around, similarly exposed, raise no alarming voice less owing to the practise of our denomination, as lans, the Seceders, the Independents many rest here, and go no farther. This is to contrary to reason as it is to Scripture, that min. and Methodists. The Episcopalians are not very be lamented. No amount of speculative wisdom Ah, then, no wonder, if this is the insane lan- isters in New England have become as plenty numerous, but, as a body, they are in high repute or outward respect for the ordinances of religion guage of thine heart; that when in reading the and as cheap as wooden clocks. Many valuable surpassing pages of Isaiah's celestial imagery, this brethren have by such a course been rendered exquisite figure "a covert from the tempest," falls comparatively useless, and gone halting between ed, constitute a large and respectable body of Scotland, of which we will furnish some account under your careless eye, it should awaken no ad- two opinions through life : they were once ac. Christians in Scotland. About the year 1732, a in our next. miration, no outburst of joyful thanksgiving .- tive and prominent men or deacons in the church, number of ministers and elders with many other What is it to the poor wandering maniac, whose but fancied, in an hour of self-complacency, it private members of the church, sent up their peerrant reason hath roved from her tottering throne: was their duty to become preachers; the church titions to the General Assembly, specifying, in a what is it to him as he rambles in midnight dark- fearing they might oppose the Lord's will, thought variety of instances, what they conceived to be LETTERS ON AMERICAN SLAVERY, by REV. FRAN. ness, that a howling tempest is out over his head, little on their qualifications, and sanctioned the great defections from their established constituthat the raging winds are loose in wild combat fancy, while more than half the churches in their tion, and craving a redress of these grievances. with every thing they can assail, that pouring own denomination would not invite them to Among these complaints was one against the settorrents are deluging the earth, and angry gleams preach occasionally in their pulpits. Finding the minister in a parish, contrary to the the authors have consented to revise, and prepare for pub. of flashing light are striking and darting in aw- themselves neglected, and their services not call- expressed wish of the parishioners. The assem- lication in this more permanent form. ful sublimity athwart his uncertain pathway? - ed for, they have fallen into discouragement, lost bly refused to hear these petitions, which course The sweet glimmer from the lighted habitation, both their confidence in their qualifications as was a cause of grief to many godly people in the gents, Ministers of the Gospel, and booksellers at a liberal

lay hands suddenly on no man? 2 Tim. chapter The Baptists in Scotland next claim a Dear disciples of Jesus, ye who have taken 4th, it reads thus: "I charge thee before God, notice. They have not flourished, as might have shelter under the broad wing of His everlasting and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the been expected. Various causes have operated to mercy and illimitable love, ye have found the quick and the dead at his appearing and his hinder their progress. Their views of doctrine, WOOL SKINS AND WOOL. true Covert, and that precious sentence we are kingdom; Preach the word; be instant in season, church government and ordinances, have not considering may well be sweeter than the honey out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all been, we have good reason to believe, so unwelyour benighted understanding being opened, you come when they will not endure sound doctrine; tention about the difference between tweedle dum

direful tempest? That gentle voice, though still 2. It is well worthy of notice, also, that it was acter—these have proved, as they were fitted, and small, was yet heard in all the roar of the when the hearers would not endure sound doc. the greatest obstacles in the way of growth and tempest, and was able to quell and hush to si- trine, and were turning their ears from truth to increase to the Baptist cause in many parts of lence the deafening thunder of Sinai. How then fables, that they are said to heap to themselves Scotland. In view of these, we are not surpriought that Covert from which you derive all teachers, after their own lusts. Once more; if sed that our dearly cherished principles of church your hope of continued shelter, how ought that Titus obeyed Paul's injunction, then he (Titus) order and ordinances have not more advanced, in not the church, ordained elders in every city as the land of our birth, and home of our childhood. While we rejoice in its precious protection, we he (Paul) had appointed him, and not the church. We only wonder that they sustained an existence may yet well tremble with solemn awe, in con- es. See Titus 1: 5: and in the verses immedi. at all while they have had to contend with influtemplating that from which it is our refuge, in ately following this injunction he proceeds to ences so uncongenial. They certainly could not

he might judge who were and who were not qual-

Dear soul, hast thou just begun to hear the a sufficient answer to say that the same objec. the government and ordinances of the church, as mutterings of this tempest? are thine eyes just tion lies against this power lying in the hands of she is now for her steadfastness in the doctrine erality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the opening to the terrors of that frowning sky? O the church. But there is a redeeming circum. of the New Testament and the Reformation. then tarry not in all the plain, look not behind stance in such cases. If a man is called of God thee, lest thou be consumed; flee, flee for thy life, to the work, and neither the church nor minisfor thine eternal life, to that impenetrable Co. ters will recognize such a call, then he has an vert set before thee in the gospel. Enter in and undoubted right to go forth independent of such increasing much at present, but pious and intellicling there, and not Hell itself, though it rouse recognition from either, and he may rest assured gent. They seem largely imbued with the mis. The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:

For the Christian Secretary. Notes of a Voyage to Europe. NUMBER IX.

large parochial charge, renders it next to impos- sentiment. This difference was first developed been to have left us in all the unmitigated horrors regularity we promised. Lest we should weary be universal. More recently, some of the youngyour readers with what may not much interest them, and abstract too largely from the time al- views in regard to the ability of men to repent modation of the public. lotted to paramount and more appropriate en-gagements, we propose, with one or two more divine influence. From this last heresy we should communications, to bring this series to a close. fear the worst consequences to their future har-In this we design to advert somewhat to the religious condition of Scotland.

little as you understand, is not that little enough asking if the power of ordination is lodged in the back, have been known to cherish a decided prethat priceless guest of thine, when it shall indeed lodged in the ministry, but also the licensing of them by an act of parliament in 1696, and was afhave thrown off its earthly drapery? Alas! it ministers to preach the gospel, more properly phrased, recognition of the gifts and qualification. This system is founded on a parity of ecclesiastical if its ministers are united among themselves.

somewhere about a thousand parishes, and nearly ceptable. Among all religious denominations the duties of the pastoral office in their several Calvinistic doctrines are held and taught, and speparishes. They are assisted by elders, who are cial pains are taken by parents to train their chil. selected from the congregation—these, with the dren in a knowledge of these cardinal truths, minister, compose a kirk session, which is the The old Scotch version of the Psalms is still sung lowest ecclesiastical judicature in Scotland .- at public worship in all the churches of the Es. Again, the ministers of several contiguous parish- tablishment and Seceders, in which all the cones constitute what is called a presbytery, and this gregation join. For ourself, although we are most church session within their bounds. These Sy- ports with the idea of public worship. nods are courts of appeal, and review the proce- On the whole, we should say of the Scotch, that, for piety and intelligence.

telling of a happy fireside and security, warmth ministers, and their enterprise for secular em. church, both ministers and laymen, and compelled them to secede. The ministers who protestenter, and point to the heavens rent in fearful But reasonings and consequences aside, where ed and seceded at that time were Ralph Erskine, Ata Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the grandeur above, or to his own drenched, weary do we find scripture that authorizes the church of Dunfermline, Thomas Mair, of Orwel, John and exhausted frame, and he will stand gibbering either to license or to ordain? Certainly they McLaren, of Edinburgh, John Currie, of Kingbefore you in all the unconsciousness of insanity, cannot be silent on the investiture of an office of lassie, John Wardlaw, of Dunfermline, and Thos. et Spencer, late of Suffield, within said district, deceased, in all the fancied safety and prosperity of his such responsibility, and they are not. In the first Nairn, of Abbotshall. Some two years after, the having represented said estate inselvent, and given notice chimerical imaginings. Such, O fellow sinner, Epistle of Timothy, 3d chapter, Paul points out number of the seceders having considerably in- to all concerned to appear before this Court the present day art thou! It is not in the distant future that largely the qualifications of a bishop—why did creased, they erected themselves into an ecclesithis tempest is to rush down upon thee, -already he not leave that to the church, if it appropriate. astical court, which was termed the Associated art thou in its fury. At this moment the tremen. ly belonged to them? In the fourth chapter he Presbytery. They also published, at the time of ioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of dous wrath of Him who is a consuming fire, is speaks of the laying on of the hands of the pres- their organization, what they called an Act, Dec- said estate; and also doth decree that six months be allow. declared against thee; even now the storm of bytery; but nowhere of the laying on of the laration, and Testimony, to the doctrine, worship, ed them to exhibit their claims to said Commissioners, afconceivable displeasure, are out upon thee, and tion lies in the power of the church, they have land, and against several instances of defection and by posting a copy thereof on a public signpost in said the deep thunder of his outraged law is rolling in as good a right to do it personally, as by proxy. from these, both in former and in present times. town of Suffield, nearest, the place where the deceased last awful reverberations over thy head. And when In the fifth chapter, 22d verse, it reads thus:- This body was afterwards divided, by a very un. dwelt. Certified from Record.

> But we rejoice that a brighter day has dawned, wiser counsels are beginning to prevail, and more rational views are entertained of the privileges of the laity, and of the appropriate work and responsibility of the Pastor. We opine, that if the present Home Mission spirit that has been

The Independents, or, as they would be called in this country, Congregationalists, are a respectable body in Scotland. Not numerous, and not ly a resident of Aberdeen, and the pastor of an Independent Church there. His fervent zeal in the cause of missions unquestionably contributed in some good degree to the awakening in that body the interest now felt by them for the salvation of the heathen. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Editor. The press of duties incident to a they are becoming somewhat divided in religious holding it to be definite, others maintaining it to be universal. More recently, some of the younger of their theologians have embraced erroneous. er of their theologians have embraced erroneous ford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommony as a denomination. But whatever of moral disaster may transpire to them in connection The Scotch, as a people, for many generations with these differences of religious belief, beyond

ic.

Ken too deep a hold upon the public mind in Scot.

There are, in the established church of Scotland, land for Mr. Wesley's views ever to become ac.

can make up for the want of a "new heart."-The United Secession, as they are now term. Several revivals of religion have been enjoyed in

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MY DEAR BROTHER, -So far

ed at your plainness of speech,

that smiting of the righteous w

and receive it as a proof of the

you have always honored me.

LETTER VI.

turn, will suffer my boldness, whether truth ever requires or aggeration, and whether "the which I am combatting be not geration that must be abandone fect you do abandon? I am no distinction of charity which third letter, and I know that ch multitude of sins. But no ch distinction by which a man in in the commission of a sin of ap and be free from its guilt; no en self-love-can even invent which one may inflict on other as can be conceived, and do it all which I understand you sev pose. I will not, however, dw. If you still adhere to your asse in itself, and always, and ever is, a sin of appalling magnite nothing left for us, but to pray love each other, and recollect dence and forbearance which b now 'know but in part.' I wr ten, with my health, as well as readers, admonishing me to st ject is too important; and, m tee is soon to meet in your ci cision will depend the co-oper and Southern Baptists in any Of course Southern ministers sionaries to the colored popula monstrous proposition be susta all unfit to be employed in Society, and the proscriptive s ern enthusiasts thus annul a which our fathers have acted you readily foresee the con again shall we meet in any so fanaticism will exult in the ac baleful plans. And one of the bodies of Christians ever unit God will at once be broken i hostile, I hope, but forever in the great enemy of Christ wil vices to secure such a result, He has suffered too much from too long for such ample reven love the Redeemer, or the he recating this disaster, and wis Nor do I see how disruption peace and harmony permane less upon the basis, that our a strictly limited in their trust never to be perverted by any to engines of inquisition and In this correspondence it

essary to examine how far a a single grain of a scruple abo But how can your principles if they were guilty of the cor to them? Whether the wa tached to it, I need not inqui American; and as such we thereby, a truckling and trim means so as to make the pri wrong comply with circums thus defined, was there ever bominable than that practise your supposition be correct? very to be a sin of appalling their duty to condemn it. dismiss all unworthy comp evils, and, rejecting all evil, and leave consequences to h ists feel themselves under sac demn slavery, and rather to than rest while the horrid sin earth. My brother has long debt of humanity and char brethren at the South, both He has desired to bear his those whom he believed to ! est injustice, and to bear it in many of whom he believ views of the teaching of responsible to God for that feels this, I know, most sin ately, although he has publi that responsibility rests upothen? Were Jesus Christ compassionate and faithfu office entrusted to the apost example were to furnish to rather let me forget them,a spake, the Holy Chost atte the Holy Spirit prompted what they spake and wha

holders. And now, I ask,

tles indignantly repel the

that good might come' (nay

the charge of having done

come)if you are right?

evil,and evil such as no oth

to the slaves, they were fa

that I notice one or two arg

you; gladly assenting when

venture to dissent doing so v

(1.) And first, as to expe